The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Arrest of Americans on a Supposed Charge of Fenianism.

Objections to the French Bill for the Government of the Press.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Conventions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrest of George Francis Train on a Supposed Charge of Fenianism.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

When the Cunard steamship *Scotia* Capt. JUDKINS, from New-York for Liverpool, entered the port of Queenstown late last evening, for the usual transfer of London and Irish passengers and mails, a strong police force quietly went on board and arrested Messrs. GEORGE F. TRAIN, GRINNELL and GEE, three of the passengers who sailed from New-York.

It is understood that these gentlemen were taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings naturally enough cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the kingdom, and especially among the American residents.

FRANCE.

Objection to the Bill for the Government of the Press.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Duke DE PERSIGNY, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed for the government of the Press of the country. He thinks the Press will be allowed too much latitude. While he would favor a bill designed to give more freedom to the Press, the obvious tendency of the provisions of the present bill would be to leave journals free to assail public and private character.

ITALY.

Defeat of the Motion to Adjourn the Budget Debate.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The party of the Left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

Exchange of International Courtesies.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18

Count SARTIGES, the French Ambassador to Rome, attended the New-Year *fete* of FRANCIS II., the Ex-King of the two Sicilies. Pleasant speeches were made, and there was much good feeling.

SWEDEN.

Assembly of the Swedish Parliament—Speech of the King.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Parliament met yesterday. The King, as usual, delivered an opening speech. After reviewing the state of the country he entered upon the subject of the inefficiency of the army. He favored the enrolment of all the male population in the military organizations, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the use of the army.

GERMANY.

A Railway Loan of Forty Million Thalers.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Diet has passed the bill for a railway loan of thirty millions of thalers.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Jan. 18.

In the Convention to-day a resolution indorsing the action of the Senate in restoring Secretary STANTON to the War Department was passed, and notice sent to the President of the Senate as follows:

JACKSON, Mass., Jan. 18.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following resolution adopted to-day:

Whereas, The President of the United States suspended Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War without assigning any cause or provocation other than carrying out of the laws of Congress, therefore

Resolved—That the Convention return a vote of thanks to the Senate of the United States for their righteous act in replacing him in his proper position as Secretary of War.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
T. P. SEARS.

To Hon. B. F. WADE, President of the United States Senate.

The following were referred: A resolution that any voter, on the presentation of his certificate of registration to the managers of the election for the ratification or rejection of the acts of this Convention, be entitled and allowed to vote in any county or precinct of the State without regard to the county or precinct in which they shall be registered; a resolution that there shall be no enforcement of the collection of any debt contracted prior to January, 1861, all such debts to be suspended until the year 1900; a resolution that one one hundred and fifty copies of the minutes be printed in book form for the use of the members of the Convention; a resolution that all persons occupying public lands be required to pay a tax for school purposes, the same as the lawful owner; a resolution forbidding the State of Mississippi to assume or pay any debts or obligations incurred in the rebellion, or claim from the United States any compensation for slaves emancipated. An ordinance to invalidate all transactions of executors administrators or guardians for widows or orphans where Confederate securities are a consideration, and granting the right to parties thus wronged, through the intervention of the Courts of the State, to enter upon and take possession of all the lands and tenements sold or disposed of as above, and the right of action at law against such executors, administrators, guardians, or their securities, for damages.

Also, an ordinance providing for levying a special tax on all real estate and movable property of the State; providing for an election by this Convention for a sufficient number of tax collectors, not to exceed one from each county, to collect said tax; the Convention shall elect a treasurer, to be known as the Treasurer of the Convention, for the purpose of receiving the money thus collected, who shall continue in office sixty days after the adjournment.

The Convention also appointed a Committee of three to memoralize Congress that at least one-fourth the tax collected on the cotton, produced in the year 1867, be expended through the Freedmans' Bureau, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, without regard to color.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Jan. 18.

In convention to-day a resolution was adopted fixing the hours of the daily session at from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. CROMWELL (colored) said he was opposed to any step looking toward a speedy completion of the business of the Convention and a permanent adjournment until the question of funds had been definitely settled.

A communication was received from Gen. HANCOCK, stating that having received information from Gen. SHERIDAN to the effect that he had intended paying the Commissioners of Election for delegates to the Convention, Gen. HANCOCK has ordered their payment out of the Reconstruction fund.

A communication was received from Gen. HENCOCK to the committee appointed to confer with him relative to the collection of the tax levied by the Convention. Gen. HANCOCK says by the ordinance levying the tax the Convention has prescribed its mode of collection; that ordinance makes it the duty of the auditor to direct the sheriff and collectors to enforce the payment; should any such persons be forcibly resisted, the major-general commanding will promptly use the military power to maintain the supremacy of the law. To this extent he has authority to act, but it is not his province to interfere in the matter in any other way.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 18.

Gen. MEADE sent in a communication dated yesterday to the Convention, this morning, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution asking for pay, says:

"I have this day received information from the Treasurer that there are no funds in the Treasury at Milledgeville. I have also been reliably informed that some of the public institutions of the State have been suffering on account of the nonpayment of the appropriations for their support. Whether this failure of payment has been on account of the want of means in the State Treasury, or for other reasons, I am not at present advised. I shall use my best efforts to secure without delay the means of paying the incidental expenses of the Convention, and at least a portion of the per diem and mileage of the members. If I find, on investigation, that any funds which should be in the State Treasury have been placed beyond my reach, I may deem it necessary to suspend temporarily the payment of a portion of the current salaries of all officers who receive their pay, either from the State Treasury or the State road. You will perceive from the facts above stated that it is out of my power at present to comply with the request of the Convention, much as I desire to do it. In lieu of granting this authority, I respectfully request that the requisition of your disbursing agent may be sent to me for my approval, that I may see that such funds of the State as may become available be properly distributed according to the public necessities."

The Convention refused almost unanimously to suspend the rules to reconsider a resolution asking the Federal authorities to make advances for the payment of the Convention expenses.

They also tabled a resolution to appoint a committee of the delegates to examine the State Treasury.

Sections 8 and 9 of the Bill of Rights of the old Constitution were adopted.

One of the delegates gave another the lie during to-days session, the quarrel arising out of the nonreceipt of pay. Both caught up their chairs, but violence was avoided and mutual apologies made.

Gen. MEADE has issued an order validating the relief ordinance of the Convention, with the exception that execution is not to be stayed in cases of taxes or laborers' wages.

The Georgia Treasurer—The Funds Removed by Gov. Jenkins.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 18.

Advices from Milledgeville state that Gov. JENKINS, being called on to-day by the citizens at the Executive Mansion, made a speech, and said that the funds of the State had been removed to New-York, and that he should fight for them before the Supreme Court. The books of the State Treasurer cannot be found. The postmaster and express agent have refused to deliver over to Capt. ROCKWELL, Gen. MEADE'S appointee, the packages and letters addressed to JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 18,

In the Convention to-day the Bill of Rights was under discussion, and seven sections were adopted, including one declaring Virginia a coequal member of the General Government, and entitled to all the benefits and subject to all the burdens as other States.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to settling debts prior to 1865, at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 18.

Much confusion prevailed in the Convention to-day, and nothing was accomplished. The resolution of Mr. DURHAM, (Conservative,) alluded to yesterday, was, after much filibustering, indefinitely postponed. O'HARA, a negro, was elected engrossing clerk. The *Sentinel* reporter is still in his seat.

Gen. Grant to Visit Richmond—Gen. Butler Challenged by a Member of the Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Gen. GRANT is expected here on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

ROBERT STEVENS, (colored,) of Charleston, S. C., has entered suit in the United States District Court here against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company for requiring his wife to ride in a second-class car when she had first-class tickets. He lays damages at $1,800.

The *Enquirer* here will publish on Monday the challenge sent by Col. WHITE, a Republican member of the State Convention, to Gen. BUTLER, when he was in the city last week. It demands reparation for being ordered out of Gen. BUTLER'S department during the war. The affair is still pending. Col. WHITE is one of the Republicans who refused to hear Gen. BUTLER speak.

Suffering in Canada—An Absconding Liquor Dealer.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Great distress is reported among the working classes of Quebec. The Montreal Board of Trade met to-day to devise means of relief.

Further developments in regard to HENRY, the liquor dealer, who absconded to the States, show that the loss to the customs through his operations amount to $120,000. A portion of his cellar was set apart as a bonded warehouse, and it is supposed he drew liquors by means of a suction pump, disposing of it to customers on the ground floor, subsequently substituting water for the liquor. There are nearly two hundred similar bonded warehouses in the City, and some reform in the system is loudly called for.

Death of a Woman from Wounds Inflicted by her Husband.

PHILADELPHIA. Saturday, Jan. 18.

LIZZIE GRAHAM, who was shot by her husband on Thursday, died from the effects of her wound, at the hospital, last night. During yesterday she was conscious, and stated that her husband had threatened her before, and she was in constant fear of her life. A few days before the shooting the prisoner desired to procure a warrant for the arrest of his wife, charging her with being a spiritualist and with having attempted to take his life.

Explosion of Fireworks—Loss of Life.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Jan. 18.

A serious explosion of fireworks occurred here this morning at 11 o'clock, in the confectionery of KNABLE & SCHROCK, on Smithfield-street, occasioned by the friction of a falling box of fireworks. JOHN SCHROCK, a son of one of the proprietors, was fatally injured. NANCY CAMPBELL and FRED. RAMSEY were killed by suffocation. The loss is about $2,000, which is covered by insurance.

Arrest of Noted Robbers in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

ANDREW CARL, *alias* Dutch Sam, EDWARD LIVINGSTON and TRUMAN YOUNG, all alleged noted thieves, are under arrest charged with robbing the house of D. W. O'BRIEN, in Cornish, Me., some time ago, of $20,000. The parties were arrested in New-York and taken East for trial.

The Etna at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 17.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool, has arrived here. She will leave at 6 o'clock P. M. for New-York.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland, Oregon, to connect with the Pacific Railroad at the Northern bend of the Humboldt, in Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ROSS, rising to a personal explanation, referred to what he had said yesterday in reference to one of his colleagues (FARNSWORTH) drawing pay as a Brigadier-General and as a member of Congress at the same time, and said that he had no knowledge or information of his colleague having done so. He therefore considered it proper and just to take it back.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the retraction very well as far as it went, but it did not cover the whole case. His colleague had spoken of relatives of his wearing shoulder straps or being employed in foreign missions.

Mr. ROSS explained that that part of his remarks was not intended to apply to Mr. FARNSWORTH, but to his other colleague, (WASHBURNE,) who had applied it to himself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated that he had many relatives in the army who wore the garb of a soldier, but the only relative he had in the army wearing shoulder straps was a gallant officer who fell at Gettysburgh. He had not rotated, as his colleague charged, from one place to the other. When the war began he raised a regiment and took it into the field, and was in service fighting the enemy when his constituents elected him to Congress. He remained in service until March 4, 1863, when he tendered his resignation, and from that day his pay as an officer had ceased. He wished he could say that at that time his colleague (Mr. ROSS) was not a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, fighting the Union army in the rear.

Mr. ROSS declared that any such allusion to him was entirely without foundation in truth. He had never been a member of any such organization. He had never had any sympathy with those who had been striving to destroy the Government by rebellion, and he had none with those now trying to destroy it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether his colleague had not repeatedly declared on the stump in Illinois that the war was an abolition war, an unholy war, and that he had never voted and never would vote a dollar to carry it on.

Mr. ROSS assured his colleague that he had never said any such thing. He had objected, as the Democratic party had objected, to the war being carried on for abolition purposes, but as a general thing he had voted for appropriation bills unless there was something very obnoxious in them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was of course bound to believe his colleague, but he had been told this morning by a gentleman of the highest respectability that he had now in his possession the report of a speech made by his colleague in a Lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. ROSS repeated his denial. Any statement that he had been in such a lodge or had anything to do with the order was false in every respect.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, for general debate on the President's message.

Mr. BAKER addressed the Committee on the subject of the recent treaty for the acquisition of the Russian-American possessions. He contended that the treaty, although complete in form, was not the supreme law of the land till it should receive the sanction of the legislative department of the Government by way of making an appropriation to carry it out; that the acquisition ought to be disproved and the appropriation rejected. Aside from the plain power of Congress to act from its own free discretion in appropriating money for the purchase of the new territory, there was another ground on which he rested the power of Congress to reject such a treaty. The constitution provided that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union," and thus Congress was made the sole judge of what new elements shall enter into the political body of the republic. The great power would be virtually stricken down and removed from Congress if a treaty-making power could, of its own motion, and without the sanction of Congress, buy a State and bring it to the door of Congress. He argued that the acquisition of Russian-America meant the acquisition of British America, and the logic of that would be an another counterpoise composed of the West Indies, Central America and Mexico, and thus the life of the nation would be smothered by the enormous and crude masses which would be laid prematurely upon it. He appealed to Congress to rise to the height of the question, to the attitude of independent and manly statesmanship, by disposing of the subject, not in a spirit of mean subserviency to those who who had no constitutional ascendency over Congress in the matter, but in the free exercise of the great powers which the Constitution had expressly devolved on Congress.

Mr. KELLY addressed the Committee on the subject of the industrial interests of the country. He said that war was not an unmitigated evil, for although it would be called the science of destruction, yet it developed the germs of future prosperity. It evoked wealth from unrecognized sources, and frequently left countries which seemed to have been decimated and desolated, richer than they had been in the peaceful season which had preceded the war, and so he ventured the assertion that the war for the suppression of the rebellion had developed a productive power in the country more than equal to the indebtedness—National, State and Municipal—incurred in support of it, and by the payment of bounties and pensions. At the beginning of the war the iron of Lake Superior had not been an article of commerce, but at its close the Marquette region was furnishing an eighth of the entire production of the country. In 1861 the country had been depending on foreign factories for steel, but under the impulses of the war ordinary and Bessemer steel were being manufactured in the country in such quantities, and of such superior quality as to justify the hope that a few years would enable the United States to compete in the markets of Central and South America with the nations which had hitherto furnished that article. At the beginning of the war the West had made no zinc or brass, or clocks, or watches, and had depended on foreign nations for sugar and molasses, but now the zinc of Illinois and the copper of Michigan, smelted by native fuel were furnishing the West with merchantable brass, preferred by engineers to foreign brass. So it was with other industries. He attributed to the contraction of the currency and to the inordinate exactions of taxation the present paralysis in trade. He said that, to use a homely figure of speech, we had lighted our candle at both ends by attempting to collect such heavy taxes while contracting the currency. Now the loom and spindle, no longer able to yield profit to the proprietor, were standing idle; the fires were extinguished in the forge, and the furnace and the rolling-mill no longer sent forth its hum of cheerful and profitable industry. In every section of the country they heard of shrinkage in the value of manufactured goods, of reductions of wages, and of factories running on part time, or closed or to be closed. These social evils were due to two causes, excessive international taxation and the curtailment of the currency at a time when the numbers and activities of the people were rapidly increasing. The Secretary of the Treasury and his adherents were responsible for this general prostration of credit and business. For himself, if he was asked whether he did not wish to return to specie payment he would answer that he did but not in the way of bankruptcy and repudiation. The country, however, was not returning to specie payments. The difference between the greenback and the gold dollar was widening with every month. The country was not in the road to resumption, and would not be until confidence was restored and industry quickened by the repeal of needless taxes that were giving foreign manufacturers an advantage in the American market; nor until the Secretary of the Treasury was deprived of his power to contract the currency, and to tamper with the market value of every species of property by secret operations in gold, and that, too, on the credit of the country. Contractions of the currency and excessive taxation had temporarily diminished the productive power of the country and might produce a period of the most unhealthy agitation. But the strife now being waged in reference to the contraction of the currency was the offspring of a natural desire of the possessors of riches to expedite and increase their profits. Congress was not here to legislate for them beyond the protection of their just rights. The charge of Congress was far nobler than that. It was the welfare of a great, intelligent and enterprising people. If it were in the power of Congress and within the scope of its functions to organize a system of coöperation, or by any other means to harmonize the conflict between labor and capital, he believed it would confer the highest blessing upon the country, and give stability to every interest there was. If it could be discovered, a solution to that difficult question, and it was to be hoped that with the vast wealth of this country, its immense bodies of public lands, the intelligence and enterprise of its people, that difficult problem might be solved, and the rulers of the Old World might be compelled by the happy condition of this country to follow its example, and to guarantee to every citizen all the privileges and prerogatives of freemen.

Mr. WOODWARD addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances and national debt. He scoffed at the idea that a national debt was a national blessing. Debt was no more a blessing to a nation than it was to an individual. The great load of the national debt was standing now like a hideous spectre in the path of Congress. It might be well enough for a monarchy like England, but he trusted that the simple republican institutions of the United States would not fall under the control of a moneyed oligarchy. Everything that tended to the consolidation of power, or of political power, was inimical to the system of American liberty. Referring to the question as to how the principal of the Five-twenties was to be paid, he said that the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER,) was not faithful to the cause he had espoused when he admitted that the indebtedness of the Government, antecedent to the act of 1862, must be paid in coin, because it was contracted on the specie basis. That reason would apply to the millions of private debts which had been paid in greenbacks. Did not that gentleman know that the courts had decided that the act of 1862, the first legal tender act, applied to all antecedent debts, public and private? If Congress had power to make such an enactment then certainly the holders of the Five-twenty bonds had no more right to claim that they should be paid in gold than all other creditors. So as long as two species of legal tenders were kept up in the country differing so much in value he should vote for paying all debts not expressly excepted in the cheapest of these tenders. If the most meritorious creditors of the Government were paid in greenbacks, then in his judgment greenbacks were good enough for the bondholders. But he did not believe that Congress had any constitutional power to make greenbacks a legal tender. He knew that the courts of last resort in various States had decided the act of 1862 (the Legal-tender act) to be constitutional—had so decided by a bare majority of judges. The Supreme Court of the United States had not yet passed on the question. As far, however, as the courts had decided, he felt himself bound to consider the act constitutional. He would therefore vote for applying it to all debts, public and private; but believing it to be an evil example, destructive of that good faith which should belong to all contracts. Violative of the constitutional rights of citizens, and not within the delegated power of Congress, he would vote to wipe all such stains out of the statute book. The effect of repealing that bad legislation would be happy. It would take away the right question, started by Mr. PENDLETON; because, instead of leveling the bondholders down to the other creditors, it would level the other creditors up to the bondholders. It would bring the country back to gold and silver—the constitutional currency. If the law were repealed by easy stages it would occasion the country no shock; while, if the law happened to be knocked on the head by the Supreme Court, the effects might be disastrous. He was in favor of taking immediate steps for gradual repeal of a law that had done the country more dishonor and injury than any other enactment. After showing the disastrous effects on the financial and industrial interests of the whole country by the exclusion of the Southern States, and by the legislation in reference to them, he called upon the bondholders and other officers of the 1,650 National Banks to be prompt to learn the facts he had referred to. Those highly respectable and powerful classes of moneyed men had hitherto, for the most part, thrown their votes and influence in favor of the devotees of negro suffrage. Would they continue to do so? Would the tinsel of the epaulettes, or the lighter metal of loyal speeches, still attack them in the same direction? If so, they might write "Ichabod" upon their bonds, and upon the walls of their banks. In conclusion, he said that his constituents, who were loyal to all the true interests and glories of the country, were opposed to all schemes of repudiation, for repudiation would be a stain that they would feel worse than a wound. They demanded restoration of the ten excluded States as white States, and not particolored. They demanded a repeal of the cotton tax, of all laws depriving them of the immense profits formerly derived from cotton. They wanted no restoration of Slavery and had no thought of assuming the rebel debt, but they wanted to live in union with the white people of the South, to obliterate the bitter memories of fraternal strife, and to be coworkers with them in redeeming the credit of the Government by paying all its debts in gold and silver coin and in developing the great resources of the country. All legal-tender laws and all reconstruction laws, so called, they would dismiss to the winds. With each State fully restored, and with no miserable test oaths, they would leave negro suffrage and all other domestic questions to the unconstrained will of the respective States. Thus he represented his constituents as he believed they would have him represent them.

Mr. BLAINE said that while the gentleman from Pennsylvania (WOODWARD) seemed to be a firm advocate of the policy of the resumption of specie payment, he had implied that the Government possessed the right to pay off the Five-twenty bonds in legal-tender notes with no limitation on the amount of those legal-tender notes except at the discretion of Congress. He begged to remind that gentleman that in 1864, after the negotiation of the first Five-twenty loan, and when the military situation was at the darkest, and the financial situation was proportionately discouraging, Congress had to go before the country for a fresh loan, and was met in all the financial markets of the country with the declaration "your loans are worth nothing if you continue to flood the country with irredeemable paper currency." How did Congress meet that cry? By putting in the Loan bill of June 30, 1864, on which more than three-fourths of the funded debt rested, this important proviso: Provided, that the total amount of bonds and Treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act, shall not exceed $400,000,000 in addition to the amount heretofore issued. Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, ever exceed $400,000,000 in amount. His point, therefore, was, that Congress had thus entered into a solemn contract, and that, therefore, by all the laws of contract, and all the laws of honor, the Government was stopped from issuing a single dollar beyond that $400,000,000.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, inquired whether Congress had not in fact authorized the issue of more than $400,000,000?

Mr. BLAINE said it had not.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, suggested compound interest notes, which were legal tender.

Mr. BLAINE admitted that the issue of compound interest notes was authorized, but they were only another form of interest-bearing debt, whereas the phrase United States Notes had a technical meaning.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, addressed the Committee on the subject of the national debt. He accepted the proposition that the public bonded debt of the United States should be paid and redeemed according to law and not otherwise, fully believing that if the law be kept inviolate the public contracts will not be impaired, nor the public faith broken. He argued that the act of Feb. 25, 1862, contained nothing that would justify the Secretary of the Treasury in tendering now to the holders of Five-twenty bonds United States notes in payment, because though redeemable in five years they were payable only in twenty years, and until they became payable they were not claims and demands. If he were met with the claptrap question whether he was in favor of paying the bonds in gold, he would reply that he was in favor of paying them according to law. Long before they were payable the lawful money of the United States would be, if the nation were true to its best interests, equal to gold and silver, and the question would therefore have no practical bearing. Any further progress in the policy of issuing notes for the payment of bonds would only result in still further depreciating the currency. He favored the withdrawal of National Bank notes and the issue of legal-tender notes to an equal amount, but not in the mode proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER.) He much preferred the plan proposed in Mr. RANDALL'S bill, which provided that the National Bank notes received into the Treasury should not be put into circulation again, but that the Secretary of the Treasury should issue legal-tenders in their place. The first step toward a safe and positive financial basis was to decide whether National Bank notes or United States notes were to form the paper currency of the country. It was manifestly impossible that both should continue in circulation.

Mr. AXTELL addressed the Committee in opposition to the Reconstruction bill; and then, at 4:30 o'clock, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Fenianism—The Irish Question—British Vanity—Mr. Gladstone's Speech—Misery—The Abyssinian Expedition—The Eastern Question—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

The great scare in England must be coming to an end, for there is nothing to keep it going. Windsor has had its panic, and the arms and ammunition have been removed to places of safety, and most of the population sworn in as special constables. Woolwich, down the river, is guarded by 14,000 civil and military. There are alarms and discoveries, here and there, but nothing has occurred, since the Clerkenwell explosion, that is of the least importance, while the Continental authorities are swearing at the imbecility of the London detectives. The only outbreak in England is one in the stone-yard of a London workhouse, where several hundred men pelted a clergyman and the guardians because they had not received the usual Christmas gift of one shilling.

At Merthyr, Tidvyls, in Wales, at and near which there are 3,000 Irishmen, supposed to have strong Fenian sympathies, about a dozen have been arrested. When they were taken in the iron-works, the rest of the Irish, in a sudden panic, dropped their tools and ran. The English and Welsh workmen, considering this an evidence of Fenianism, pursued and pelted them. The Irish population is in a state of great excitement, as an informer has appeared against those already arrested, and it is not known how many he may implicate.

The South of Ireland is quiet, and strong military preparations have been made for any rising that may occur. The leader of the party that robbed the gunsmith at Cork has sent a receipt for the sixty-three revolvers taken, and some two thousand rounds of ammunition, and also a recommendation that the policeman who was standing opposite the shop at the time should be promoted. There is no reason why they might not have robbed one of the jewelers' shops close by with the same impunity.

There are cries of alarm in the journals, calling for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in England, and for martial law in Ireland. It is said that the authorities are deterred from the latter measure by the treatment which Gov. EYRE received for saving Jamaica. But for that, Ireland might be saved in the same fashion. But then Ireland has been saved in that way several times, and now it might be well to try some other and more effectual method. So Mr. CARDWELL, a member of the late Government, follows the lead of Mr. GLADSTONE. The true policy, he also thinks, is contained in one word—Scotland. Give the Irish the same equality in religion, education and property that was a century ago given to the Scotch, and they would become as loyal. The experiment, after 700 years of failure by other methods, may be worth trying. The Scotch have their own Established Church, their own schools and universities, their own laws and institutions, and they are prosperous and contented. Why not the Irish?

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The *Times* publishes at length the very able and powerful statement of the Irish question by the clergy of Limerick, drawn up, I have no doubt, by Dean O'BRIEN, one of the clearest-headed men I ever saw in Ireland, where some heads are not so clear as they might be. But the Irish clergy believe that the only effectual remedy is the repeal of the Union—an Irish Parliament. Why? Because Ireland has hoped in vain for the redress of her grievances from an English Parliament. The leading organs of English opinion treat this proposal with scorn and indignation. They are ready to do anything but that. But why may not Ireland have the same amount of self-government that is allowed to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other colonies? No reason is given, but to grant so much would be a humiliation; and though England bears her share of humiliations from the strong with commendable patience, there is no reason why she should also suffer them from the weak.

The *Times* also publishes at length the brotherly address of the American Fenians to the English Radicals and Republicans. The always bothering Fenians have now become brothering Fenians. A few weeks ago this appeal would have been rather popular with the class to which it is addressed. Then the leaders of the Reform League, the International Workingmen's Council, and similar organizations, openly and boldly proclaimed their sympathy with Fenianism. The Reform League Council refused to indorse a letter of Mr. BEALES condemning Fenianism. They compelled Mr. BEALES to apologize, or explain. Mr. BEALES indignantly denies this; and the League is shaky about it since Clerkenwell; but the facts are all on record. And when this panic is past, the English Radicals will remember that they have fraternized with the Fenians, if they never do so again. They did so during the trials at Manchester. They did so in the appeals made by so many thousands that the Government would spare those it had determined to hang. English joined with Irish in the demonstrations of sympathy up to the Clerkenwell outrage, and the panic which ensued. It may be, therefore, that the Fenian appeal will fall dead—but the *Times* has done all it could for it, in giving it a world-wide circulation, which is better than to have it printed in the *Nation* or *Irishman*, and those papers suppressed for its publication. It is but a day or two since one of our leading journals published a long legal argument in favor of the prosecution of these papers for sedition, or libels against the Government: the same paper on another page had copied whole columns of these libels.

The answer of the *Times* to the fraternizing appeal of the American Fenians is ingenious enough. It says the Irish hate the English; that the best word they have for him is "brute baste of a Saxon," which is true enough, and under the circumstances not very unreasonable, and that the address, in showing that the English common people labor under the same oppressions of the aristocracy as the Irish, show that they are upon an equality, which is all the Irish have any right to demand. If they are only as bad off as the English what is all this row about? As to both peoples going to throw over the present government and make a republic—the only answer to that is ineffable contempt.

BRITISH VANITY.

It is good for a nation to have a good opinion of itself. Holding this haughty self-estimation, the Englishman is amused or annoyed, as the case may be, when any other country shows symptoms of a similar self-complacency. The average Englishman, even while admitting the superiority of other countries in this or that trifling particular—the organizing and military genius of the French, the superior popular education in Germany or America, the sobriety of Spain or Italy, the industry and frugality of the Belgians or Swiss, the equality and fraternity of the Austrians—has no shadow of doubt of the immense superiority of his own race and country, institutions and government to all others. If he knows nothing else, he is perfectly familiar with the geography of the greatest nation in all creation. What can you expect from such a feeling but the Philistinism which MATTHEW ARNOLD satirizes, and the Pharaohism which will never let any people go, so long as a revolution can be stamped out in fire and blood.

The feeling which makes men grit their teeth to-day and call for martial law may, a little further on, if occasion require, repeat in England the scenes of Canada in 1838, of India in the Sepoy insurrection, and of Jamaica. The men are still living who blew the Sepoys from the muzzles of the cannon, and the soldiers who did the hanging and flogging in Jamaica may be at this moment guarding Cork or quartered in Dublin. Not since the fall of the Roman Empire, as the *Pall-Mall* would say, has there been a nation which has put down rebellions with a more ferocious cruelty than England. There were things done in her only unsuccessful attempt, that to conquer American rebels, which the Romans never thought of, and which her historians and the friends of both countries would be glad to bury in eternal oblivion. What, then, can Ireland, three hours distant from England, hope to do by force against such a power? I cannot conceive of such madness as an insurrection in Ireland. I have, therefore, no belief in it. If it be true that the British Parliament never does the most needed work without some tremendous pressure being brought to bear on it, Fenianism may hasten reform.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The *Times* follows up the attack upon the appointment of Mr. THORNTON as Minister to Washington with the evident intention of compelling that gentleman to resign. In the present relations between England and America, it is by far the most important of missions. No other country has Alabama claims or Fenians. But for American Irishmen and American sympathies, we could soon settle them. And in this dangerous state of things—Canada unsafe, British Columbia surrounded, the great Northwest ready to slip from our grasp—they send a man to Washington of whom nobody ever heard, whom nobody knows and who knows nobody, without prestige or influence, when they ought to have sent a first-rate statesman and diplomatist—Lord KIMBERLY, the Duke of Argyle, Lord CRANBOURNE, Lord DUFFERIN, or the Earl of Carnarvon. If the *Times* has influence enough, you will have one of these distinguished noblemen at Washington, to restrain Fenian sympathies, to negociate a treaty of naturalization, to secure an international law of copyright, and to settle the other delicate and difficult questions. Respecting the diplomatic relations between England and America very little is said. The Government has taken its position, and the press is generally committed to its support. But there is, beyond doubt, the apprehension of an unpleasant ultimatum.

MISERY.

I am sorry to see that the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, in which be proposed that England should treat Ireland as she has for a hundred years treated Scotland, has not been so gratefully received as I think it should have been by the Irish National Press. The *Irishman* says: "Ex-Minister GLADSTONE, who freed our—'pepper' has delivered his soul. He is a prejudiced, honest man, but not broad enough to think of Ireland as he thinks of England or—Borriobhools Gha. He wrote a terrible pamphlet about the prisons of Naples, but has not a word to say of Irish prisons now crowded with men confined for months, and months, and months, who have never seen the face of judge, jury or accuser. They are kept in solitary cells; their diet is notoriously insufficient. He knows that one man got paralyzed, two got insane, and nine died in the jails. Where now is his humanity, his sacred anger, his holy indignation? All given to Italy—none left for Ireland."

But Mr. GLADSTONE is no worse than most Englishmen, and if they lack sympathy for the Irish they have not too much for their own people, starving here at Christmas time, crowding the avenues of the workhouses, suffering, these cold days, only a few miles from where I am writing, at Poplar and the Isle of Dogs, by thousands, as only strong, willing, hardworking men must suffer, for months deprived of work, and living on a dole so meager that it barely stays starvation. What can Ireland expect when one-third of the Metropolis of the Empire is allowed to sink slowly into the horrible pit of hopeless pauperism? On Christmas Day there were two deaths by starvation in East London. The same week the widow of a railway contractor was found lying on the floor, naked, in a room without furniture, where she had died gnawing her arm from hunger, at Oxford. She had sold her last clothing, two petticoats, for a penny, with which she bought a piece of bread—her Christmas dinner. I do not know that any one was specially to blame in this case, but there are so many such cases that there must be blame somewhere. Six thousand pounds have been contributed for those who suffered by the Fenian outrage at Clerkenwell, but it is hard to get money where there is only want, simply starvation, without any sensational element. There is also the excuse that vast charities are wasted and misapplied. Even in East London, where bread is distributed to great crowds of people, they are seen to sell it to get money for gin.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The news from Abyssinia is more encouraging. The mortality among the horses continues, and water is scarce at the landing, but the advance is in a fine climate, and having a good time. The prisoners have been released from their fetters, and hope soon to be set at liberty. The East Indians, quite unsatisfied with this speck of war, are crazy to commence hostilities with Afghanistan. If they do not seize upon this Province the Russians will have it. No one seems to know what the Government will do, or whether it has any policy. In a country governed by newspaper leaders, backed up by the mob when occasion requires, it is difficult to say what may happen. The English Press is pretty unanimous against the war, but if the India Press is in favor of it, it has the advantage of being on the spot, where there is a large army wanting employment.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

As to any danger from Russian encroachments in Central Asia, the *Morning Post*, in a lengthy article, which I forbear quoting, has settled that question. Russia, according to this high-class authority, cannot possibly go to war for twenty reasons, any one of which ought to be sufficient. This settled, the world and the Sultan ought to breathe freer and deeper afterward. Russia has been called a bear; it seems that she is only a bugbear. The advice to England to do nothing for Turkey or herself is the one she is best inclined to follow. An attempt is making to reform the War Office, and bring it into some kind of working order. New artillery experiments are to be tried. A few months ago the Government ordered a quantity of iron shields for fortifications to be made and sent off to Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda, &c. After they were nearly all shipped it occurred to somebody that it might be best to try these. The only two left were set up at Shoeburryness and riddled at the first fire. They are worse than worthless. That is a sample of the War Office. Sending 8,000 mules to Abyssinia without halters, or sappers without proper clothing, or one-half a hospital *via* Egypt and the other half round the Cape—then were ordinary accidents. Millions have been spent on fortifications within a few years; and England, if attacked to-day, has no fortress that could defend London or Liverpool, Portsmouth or Plymouth. Mr. LAIRD has just taken a contract to build what is hoped will prove a good iron-clad. All Europe is arming. England will never arm until some Power declares war against her, or makes war necessary. All this is my echo of what I read and hear—but I see no probability of England going to war with any European Power. She will neither help nor hinder. When the time comes, probably within the next two years, the Eastern question will be settled without her.

ENGLISH LAW.

The intricacy and perpetuity of English law-suits have been made the subject of story and song; but English law in these respects does not compare with the Scotch. You imagine, perhaps, that the Yelverton case is ended. It is only just beginning. Mrs. YELVERTON has raised a new action in the Court of Sessions, in Edinburgh, for the purpose of quashing or setting aside the judgments in the former long litigations in the Scotch courts and House of Lords. The ground on which it is sought to set aside these judgments is that the Scotch courts had no jurisdiction to pronounce them. Major YELVERTON never at any time had a Scotch domicile. He was an Irishman by birth, and he never lost his Irish domicile. There is an abundance of law already settled to the effect that in cases of divorce the Scotch courts have no jurisdiction over persons domiciled in England or in Ireland. This being the case, the whole matter must be sent back to Ireland, where there is already a verdict in her favor; and if an appeal is made from that to the House of Lords, and she is defeated, she she has only to appeal to the Irish Parliament, or wait until the establishment of the Irish Republic. Seriously, the case of Mrs. YELVERTON is one of the typical wrongs of Ireland.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

Among the new comedies is one written for Mr. SOTHERN by Edward FALCONER. It is a dramatic version of a romance of that very popular French novelist, Charles PAUL DE KOCK, *L' Homme de Trois Culottes*, which has, I believe, been translated into English as "The Man with Three Pairs of Breeches." The popularity of Mr. SOTHERN and Mr. BUCKSTONE make any piece applauded; but to this day the former has never had any real success out of his single role of Lord Dundreary. The "Garrick" was a failure—this will be the same, simply because Mr. SOTHERN is incapable of playing the principal character. Out of Drundreary he is solemn, stagey, dull and dreadful. In Drundreary he is everything that the part requires. Of course I am ready to change my opinion "at sight," but up to this time I express, I believe, the feeling of all good judges of acting. The *Pall-Mall* says:

"The stock light comedian of a company would probably play *Albert Bressange* just as well as Mr. SOTHERN. His voice is harsh, and does not readily lend itself to passionate utterances. His articulation is somewhat confused, and when he would be most forcible, he is apt to assume the mouthing manner of the suburban stage. While his references to his clothes were managed happily enough, his more sentimental speeches had a fatal air of insincerity about them. It is clear that Mr. SOTHERN'S *forte* is unmixed comedy of an eccentric kind. In his more serious attempts he invariably lapses into the stagey and the common-place."

LITERARY.

Your popular preachers write novels. Our popular novelists are turning preachers. Mr. GEORGE MCDONALD preached a couple of sermons in the Independent Chapel at Aberdeen on the last Sunday of the year. The chapel was crowded to the doors. A man who writes stories which are but a series of sermons, only broken into dialogue and description so as to be lively and interesting, with just enough of heterodoxy to give them piquancy, may very well preach. GEORGE MCDONALD is a man of genius, with a growing public. He has worked very hard to sustain a family of eleven children, and it is no small job to feed such a family by the nib of a pen as yet unknown to fame. But he has persevered; writing two or three novels at a time, and is now in a prosperous condition.

MONADNOCK.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

New-Year Day Receptions—The North-German Confederation—Affairs in Italy—Russian Movements—The Jecker Claim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 3, 1868.

The receptions at the Tuilleries on New-Year's Day passed off without the occurrence of any incident requiring comment. There were some who expected that the Emperor's replies to the diplomatic and other bodies would be marked by those enigmatic utterances which may be construed according to people's hopes or fears, but they were disappointed. His answer to the address of the Archbishop of Paris on behalf of the clergy of the metropolis was carefully guarded, and held out no hopes of the realization of the programme framed by the Ultramontane Party. If anything, it conveyed an opposite meaning. Thanking the Archbishop personally for his good wishes, he said: "They emanate from a noble heart. I know that you do not separate the interests of religion from those of the country and of civilization." Taken in connection with the known moderation of the Archbishop's sentiments on the Roman question, those who still hope that M. ROUHER'S declarations are not final as to the Emperor's policy in regard to it, are inclined to find encouragement in these few words, non-committal though they are.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The event attracting most attention just now is the reception, almost simultaneously at the leading European Courts, of the Ministers accredited from the German Confederation of the North. This admission to diplomatic recognition, be it remarked, has taken place without Prussia having, by the retrocession to Denmark of the districts north of Schleswig, executed the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague, which in strict justice ought to have preceded it. Neither in the address to the French Emperor nor in his reply to it is there anything to call for remark. They are both couched in the diplomatic terms of esteem and regard usual on such occasions, and which mean nothing and bind to nothing. They will not blind the world to the fact that while thus exchanging compliments the two Governments are making preparations for a struggle which each believes to be imminent, and which, if it takes place, will certainly be one of the most gigantic and desperate in the history of the world.

THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL COMPLICATIONS.

Up to this date Gen. MENABREA has been unable to form a Ministry. His efforts to detach Count PONZA DE SAN MARTINO and a few other prominent men from the Piedmontese Party have proved a failure, as it might have been foreseen they would. This plan of seeking to divide, instead of frankly courting the alliance of parties, has never succeeded in Italy. It was tried by Gen. LA MARMORA in 1863, when he won over Messrs. CHIAVES and BERTI, but nobody followed them. Again, in 1866, Baron RICASOLI tried to divide the Department, but the result was equally unfortunate. An intelligent correspondent writing from Florence on the present Ministerial difficulties, very justly observes that as long as a Minister follows the plan of negotiating with individuals and not with parties, he will never succeed in forming a durable Cabinet, and that the responsibility of these Ministerial crises will always attach not to the Chamber, but to those who place men before principles.

From these and other indications the chances of Gen. MENABREA'S succeeding in the task he has undertaken seems to be very slim. He has again fallen back on his original idea of reconstructing the Cabinet out of its former elements, the Marquis DE GUALTERIO, its most unpopular member being left out of the combination, but this would be in every sense of the word a "forlorn hope." It could not possibly survive a month of such Parliamentary assaults as those to which it would be exposed on the reassembling of the Chamber. The probabilities are that within a day or two the General will abandon the effort in despair. There will then be but one man left capable of undertaking it with any prospect of success, and that will be Gen. DURANDO.

In the meanwhile it is stated that the King takes the gloomiest view of things, and if he could do it without subjecting himself to the charge of moral cowardice, would be very glad to abdicate. His observation to the President of the Chamber of Deputies in reply to his felicitations of New-Year's Day that "the times are very serious," sufficiently indicates the discouragement under which he is laboring.

FRENCH POLICY IN ROME.

Cardinal ANTONELLI having been seized with a sudden illness while attending the funeral of Cardinal UGOLINO, and ordered to abstain from business for the present, various causes are assigned for his indisposition, one of which would go to confirm a statement which I recently sent you regarding the conduct of the representative of France at the Papal Court. You may remember that I mentioned that the Holy Father regarded, with suspicion and dislike, most of the diplomats accredited to him, and that he complained bitterly of the Comte DE SARTIGES doing everything he could to undermine his authority, while at Paris a different policy was professed. It is now stated that Cardinal ANTONELLI'S illness has been caused by the energy of the Count's declarations to him on the subject of the political reforms needed in the Papal States. M. DE SARTIGES stated that he was instructed to inform him that while the French Government was determined to protect the Holy Father in the enjoyment of his temporal rights, it was equally decided on insisting that the domestic policy of the Roman Government should follow the progress of civilization, and be raised to the level of the principles laid down by M. DE PERSIGNY in his letters from Rome.

The *Univers*, in denying the correctness of a similar statement, published by the *Liberté*, a short time since, as to the representations alleged to have been made by the Comte DE SARTIGES to the Pontifical Government, asserts that "changes useful and possible have been for a long time decided on in the Councils of the Holy See, but that the present situation of Italy and of the Pontifical Provinces does not permit it to indulge in political experiments." If, therefore, the French Government is as fixed in its purpose of insisting on the required reforms as that of Rome is in usurping them, we may have a solution of the Roman question very different from, but infinitely more satisfactory, than that contemplated by GARIBALDI and his adherents.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

In the numerous rumors to which the suspicious attitude of Russia has given rise it is difficult to separate the real from the sensational. It is asserted that as a consequence of the recent conference of Russian diplomatists at St. Petersburgh, Gen. IGNATIEFF demanded and obtained a secret audience of the Sultan on the 25th of last month. As to what passed at it we are left in the dark, which is surprising considering the infallible means which the telegraph agencies possess of arriving at the knowledge of such things. To supply the deficiency we are informed that a Russian General, with an "off," of course, at the end of his name, has been exploring European Turkey with his aids-de-camp, while other officers comprising part of his staff have been taking plans of the Bosphorus. "The Russian Army has nothing to do but commence its march" adds the dispatch. Can we wonder at the energy with which the army bill is being pressed through the French legislative body by the Government when the danger is so imminent.

MILITARY FEATS OF M. ROUHER.

Your readers will have seen the astounding statements made by M. ROUHER in the discussions on the Army bill as to the aggregate armaments of the different European Powers. To Russia he assigned an army of 1,440,000 men, to Prussia 1,300,000, to Austria 1,200,000, and to Italy 900,000 men. Those estimates produced a prodigious effect in the Chamber and have no doubt aided greatly in forcing through the most objectionable provisions of the Army bill. One of the Paris journals has taken the trouble to investigate the facts and gives the following as the actual amount of force which each of these Governments can place in the field in the event of a general war. Prussia and the German Confederation of the North, 421,528 men; Austria, 540,000 men; Russia, less than 800,000 men, and Italy, 569,250 men. If time permitted I should like to give you the calculations on which these estimates are based. They appear unanswerable. It should be added that between figures on paper and the effective force in camps there is a wide difference. Therefore from the numbers above given there is a large deduction to be made.

ELECTION TRICKS IN NRANCE.

The list of electoral circumspections recently published by the Government shows that some well practiced hand has been manipulating it. The list of last year has been so doctored and altered that but few of the opposition members will know where they stand. By taking from a circumscription, a canton in which an opposition candidate is strongest, and adding it in to another in which a Government candidate has an overpowering majority, the majority which the former might have counted upon is completely neutralized. Such is universal suffrage as understood under the second Empire.

I am glad to see that M. EUGENE PELLETAU has deposited a notice of interpellation on the subject in the Legislative body. As it will be difficult for the Government to justify its course in the framing of the list, it is likely that his demands will be rejected. The refusal to entertain it will, however, do good, as it will prove to the country how much discussion on the subject is feared.

THE JECKER CLAIM.

The *Revue Contemporaine* announces that it has received a long reply from M. JECKER to the work of M. KERATRY on the claim of the former against Mexico, and that it will publish it in its next number, as it throws fresh and important light on the facts connected with it. I will send you an abstract of its statements if it fulfills its promise, but I think I may safely calculate on my not being called upon to do so.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE OUTCAST.

From Putnam's Magazine for February.

Her sympathies are yours and mine,
Her heart is full of human love,
Her tastes, in spite of tinsel shine,
Do nought against her nature prove;
Not less her pity is than ours,
Nor are her joys an idle jest;
Sharp are the thorns beneath the flowers,
She clasps unto her woman's breast.

She came into her life of blame,
Like us, in helplessness of grace;
Unconsciously received her name,
Unconsciously assumed her place;
Blessed with maternal care or cursed
With poverty's neglect, she rose
Through years' gradation, and rehearsed
Her future of allotted woes.

It was not if she could or would;
She took her fate, like us, on trust;
Her follies are no natural mood,
Nor does she choose for jewels, dust;
For had she chosen, well we know
Her life had been our counterpart,
With more perhaps than we bestow
In sympathies of mind and heart.

The glances of her evil eyes
On us pass judgment none the less
Than we, who walk in saintly guise,
Condemning what we only guess.
Where we discern a gulf between,
She sees a simple line of chance,
And holds that we like her had been,
But for the chain of circumstance.

The stars that guard the lovers' talk
Are not more chaste with holy light,
Than when they guide her wayward walk
Through the waste places of the night;
And she and we beneath their rays
Reason the same, or reason not,
And misinterpret others' ways
To make our own the happier lot.

And which of us the saints shall say
She's wholly wrong nor partly right;
Or who, beneath that painted clay,
Pronounce there is no blameless white?
Then cast not at her stones of pride,
Low stooping from our height above;
But, moving humbly at her side,
Lift up her life with saving love.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

From Belgravia for January.

She—the Queen of the Realm of a Million Delights—(how she contrived to open her pretty mouth to speak, without being instantly choked by the fumes of the blue and red fires that rolled in clouds about her, was not the least surprising part of her performance)—had duly exercised her magic power, and transformed the characters of the "Opening" into those of the Pantomime proper; and the "enraptured audience"—to quote the official, and of course authentic, report of the manager of the theatre—had expressed its feelings in the manner technically known as "bringing the house down."

But the noisiest streams are not the deepest. Two persons there were in the stalls who did not applaud at all; yet it was hardly possible that anybody present on the occasion could have been more interested spectators than one of the two, at all events, a gentlemanly young man of three or four-and-twenty, who, as soon as the business of the harlequinade was begun, said something in the ear of his companion, a hearty-looking old fellow of sixty, and made his way out of the theatre. That he was thereupon held in absolute contempt by as many of the juvenile units of the audience as happened to notice his departure, followed as the natural consequence of such tasteless and eccentric behavior. He was quite unconscious of having laid himself open to adverse criticism of any kind, however, and thought only of getting round to the stage-door in time to intercept the Queen of the Realm of a Million Delights on the way to her dwelling-place in Craven Buildings, in Drury-lane.

Alas, the age is so terribly prosaic! In the old poetical times we should have sought our fays, deep in green forest glades, by singing streams, in the coral caverns of the ocean, in the silver spray of the breaking waves, in the moonshine on hill-sides, in the prism-hued vapor of the waterfall, in scenes remote of unfamiliar beauty; but *nous avons changé tout cela*; and if we are now minded to hold converse with the the Fairy Queen in person, Craven Buildings is as likely a place as another to find her at home—in company, it may be, with her father, a person seedy as to outward appearance, not estimable as to morals, and as to manners, reprehensibly addicted to much smoking of coarse tobacco in not at all fastidiously clean clay pipes, to a good deal too much drinking of porter "out of the pewter;" and, generally considered, of no great account in society as it is at present organized; by profession a theatrical "super."

The Queen of the Realm of a Million Delights had for her father a different kind of man—I ought to have said, a very different kind of man.

About once or twice a year, on the production of a new piece at the theatre at which his daughter was engaged, his name appeared rather prominently in the bills, as that of the inventor of "the new and elaborate machinery" employed to produce certain great stage "effects." He called himself John Henslip. His daughter was known to the public as Miss Violet Alton.

John Henslip, as I must call him for the present, was in the prime of life as to age, but he had been roughly handled by the Fates; and on the night when his daughter was waited for at the stage-door by the gentlemanly young man out of the stalls, he looked middle-aged. His hair was gray, what he had of it; and his face was cut up with old lines of care. But there was nothing of the look of a broken-spirited man about him; his manner was subdued only, not a bit craven.

A cheerful fire burned in the stove, and sent a pleasant glow upward into his face as he sat waiting his daughter's return home. Usually he was her escort to and from the theatre; but he had accidentally injured one of his legs in testing the strength of a new piece of mechanism invented by himself, and was now house-bound.

He was not alone in the room, for at the moment at which I have chosen to describe him, a very comely middle-aged woman was spreading the table for supper, and chatting comfortably with him.

"Leg going on quite nicely, Mr. Henslip?"

"Hope to get out upon it to-morrow, if the day's fair; and back to the theatre again before the week's out, if all goes well. It's a fine night, isn't it, Mrs. Thompson?"

"Beautiful—moon shines almost as bright as it does in one of your scenes at the theatre," answered Mrs. Thompson, taking a look at the sky after turning aside an edge of the window-blind.

A small clock on the mantelpiece struck 10.

"Ten o'clock!—If they're not later than they were last night the opening's over—the red fire's spoiling the effect of the transformation scene—and in twelve minutes my Carry will give a strong pull at your bell, Mrs. Thompson; and then, hey for supper, with what appetite we may—and mine's as sharp-set as a thousand of needles, I give you fair warning!"

"So much the better; and I hope both of you may be able to eat every bit of the rabbit I've got for you; a picture to see it was—so plump and delicate-looking."

"The onions, for the smothering process, not forgotten, I hope?"

"Real Spanish—the biggest and roundest I could pick out of a window-full."

"You make my eyes as well as my mouth water with greedy anticipation," he cried, with a happy laugh. Suddenly his manner changed, and, after listening for a moment, he said, with the faintest touch of anxiety in his voice, "That wasn't my bell rung, was it, Mrs. Thompson?"

"I didn't hear it—I don't think it rung. You are not anxious about Miss Henslip coming home alone from the theatre, are you?"

"No, no; not at all," he answered hastily. "If I could not trust her to come home alone, I could not trust her to go to the theatre alone. I know what you are ready to offer; but there's no need to give you that trouble. She'll be home presently all right."

"I'm sure I should never think it a trouble, if you are under any uneasiness about her."

"You're always kind and thoughtful, Mrs. Thompson. It's only that I have been so long used to having her under my own protection, that now I feel it strange not to be able to fetch her as usual. To-night, too, I'm a little nervous. It's her birth-night—and that recalls many things to my mind—some sorrows she and I have known together. But, God bless her! to-night I hope to spend—as I have spent eleven other birth-nights of my Carry's under your comfortable roof, Mrs. Thompson—in tranquil pleasure. When she comes—which won't be more than five or six minutes now—I shall expect you to drink her health in a bumper."

"That I will with all my heart!" cried Mrs. Thompson, cheerily. "And there she is! that's her ring, I know."

The worthy woman hurried from the room, which was on the first floor, and down the stairs; before she had reached the street-door, however, the bell which had summoned her was rung sharply a second time.

Henslip bent his head and listened, and his hand trembled on the arm of his chair.

"She's—she's not frightened, I hope," he said aloud. "It's a very little way from the theatre; perhaps she's only in very high spirits, it being her birth-night—"

A young, bright, innocent-looking girl, in bonnet and warm wraps, entered the room somewhat hastily.

"Nothing the matter, is there, darling?" asked her father quickly.

"No, nothing, father," she answered. "I've run all the way home—and—and—I'm a little out of breath, that's all."

She busied herself in taking off her bonnet and shawls, turning her face away, so that he could not see that it expressed the working of some unusual emotion.

"You're home three minutes earlier to-night—hurried home to be wished no end of 'happy returns,' and fill up innumerable bumpers for your old father to drink your health in—eh?"

She started and kissed him vehemently without making any reply in words.

A moment later Mrs. Thompson, looking rather puzzled, reëntered the room.

"There's a young gentleman—asks to be allowed to see you, Mr. Henslip."

"A young gentleman? Did he not give you his name?"

"He says he is a stranger to you."

His daughter had taken his hand in hers when she kissed him; and now he felt the little hand tremble.

"Show the gentleman up," he said.

When Mrs. Thompson had left the room, he looked anxiously into his daughter's face for the explanation of the distress which she was obviously enduring.

"Something has happened, Carry. Why do tremble so, my darling?"

"I shall be better in a few minutes, if you let me go to my own room. But kiss me first, father dear."

He kissed her fondly, and she hurried out of the room at the moment when Mrs. Thompson returned, ushering in the young man who had left his stall at the theatre for the purpose of waiting at the stage-door till the Queen of the Realm of a Million Delights emerged from that dingy portal of the Palace of Illusion.

John Henslip examined his visitor with an anxious and inquiring gaze, which was met by a frank and open look that carried with it the assurance of honest purpose.

"I hope you will pardon me for intruding upon you at such a late hour," the visitor said.

"May I inquire to what circumstance I owe this visit?" inquired John Henslip.

"It would be a great relief to me, Mr. Alton, if I could return an answer as direct and brief as your question."

"I hope the motive of your visit is not one that needs the disguise of many words to fit it for avowal?"

"Indeed it is not, Sir; but, on the contrary, one which I fear I can only avow in words too bold and abrupt."

"Let me beg you to speak at once to the point."

"In the fewest words, then,—I love your daughter, Sir."

John Henslip started, and the look of inquiry which he had steadily kept upon the face of his visitor was intensified; but the young man's answering look betrayed no sign of guile.

"You love my Carry?"

"Miss Violet Alton—"

"Yes, yes; Violet Alton. Of course you have seen my daughter at the theatre—as a stage fairy, most likely. When, for the first time?"

"Upward of two years ago; and the impression which her beauty then made upon me has grown during a long absence from England. The memory of her loveliness has been constantly with me in India, China, Australia and America."

"And when you returned you—you—addressed yourself to my daughter?"

"I did so."

"How long since?"

"Three nights ago."

"And my daughter listened to your protestations of love for her?"

"I have not dared to hope so much. My prayer to her was that she would allow me to come to you and openly avow my passion."

"And you are now here with her consent?"

"If, in the eagerness of my own wishes, I have not won too flattering a meaning from the few replies I have won from her this evening."

Still the young man's face bore the unshaken look of honesty that it had shown when first interrogated by John Henslip.

"Before I answer you, I'll speak with my daughter," said John Henslip, limping from the room.

He was absent for a few minutes, and then returned, accompanied by his daughter.

"My love," he said, seating himself and taking her hand, "from this gentleman I learn—don't tremble—that for two long years he has carried to distant parts of the world an impression made upon his fancy—"

"Upon his heart, Sir," said the young man earnestly.

"An impression made upon his youthful heart," continued John Henslip, "by a certain Miss Violet Alton, whose supernatural charms shone out upon him from amid the dazzling lustre of a Christmas pantomime-opening, or the tinsel gorgeousness of an Easter extravaganza; and after nursing this impression so long, he is impelled to make it known to his enchanter's father, who gratefully thanks him for his frankness. Do not tremble so, my darling. In all this I find nothing to reprove; I am only fearful lest any of the false glitter and illusion of the stage should pertain to what this gentleman has imagined to be a real love-passion."

"With regard to my love for Miss Alton, I am sure—"

"Be sure of nothing, Sir," interposed John Henslip—"of nothing that belongs to the stage, where all is, as it should be, unreal."

"I have never been blind or unthoughtful of this, Sir; but it has no bearing on my love—my honest love—for Miss Alton."

"You must not think—I must not suffer you to think—that in such a case the good intentions by which you are actuated are conclusive arguments, or arguments at all. You are sprung from a good family probably?"

"A merchant's son, Sir; and myself a merchant."

"And you want a lady for your wife; for only a lady, used to the manners of the circle into which you would introduce her, would be fit to preside over your home."

"If I were only to repeat all that others say of her—"

"You could not tell her father half so much about her as he could tell you."

"You can tell me nothing, Sir, I am sure—nothing that can by any possibility change my passion for your daughter, or abate the earnestness of my desire to win her for my wife—if the love and devotion of my life can make me worthy in her eyes to be her husband."

John Henslip was moved—deeply and strangely, as it appeared both to his daughter and her lover—by the fervor of this declaration.

"My Carry," he said, "I am not a tyrant father to stand between you and another love, for I know that no other love can take away from me that which is the light of my life; but, for your dear sake, I must say something more to this gentleman before I can suffer your heart to be appealed to."

John Henslip was very pale, and his agitation was visibly increased, when, after a pause, during which he had held his daughter's hand pressed almost spasmodically in his own, he said,

"You know nothing of my daughter—not even her name, which you take to be Violet, when, in reality, it is Caroline."

"I do not attach any importance to that, Sir, knowing, as I do, how common a practice it is on the stage."

"On the stage, yes; but"—the pallor of John Henslip's face became intensified as he went on—"but how can you know that this change of name has been adopted merely for stage purposes? My darling, my darling!" he cried, turning to his daughter, who stood, pale and trembling, by his side; "but that this young man holds firm to what I cannot doubt is an honorable purpose, a very painful trial might have been spared both to you and to myself. He holds to his purpose, however, and honor demands that he should be made to know the sort of people with whom he is ready to cast in his lot in life. Even you, my child, have never known—up to this moment have never, I believe, even suspected—that the name by which you have always known me to be addressed is an assumed one; that circumstances—dark circumstances in life—forced me to suppress my own proper name, and adopt another to which I have no claim whatever."

"If this revelation is not absolutely necessary for your own comfort, Sir," cried the younger man entreatingly, "I beg you not to make it."

"It is necessary, for something far dearer to me than my own comfort—for the security of my child's happiness," Henslip answered.

His daughter sank upon her knees beside him, and he sat for a while looking into her upturned tearful face with a wistful and anxious gaze. Her love and trust in him he was about to put to a terrible ordeal by the revelation he was going to make.

"Father, you do not believe, you do not think that anything you may have to reveal may alter my love for you? Tell me you have no fear of that."

"Summon to your heart all its courage, my darling," he cried; "you will need it."

"I love you with a love that nothing can shake, father dear. That is my courage. Trust it; indeed you may."

"God bless you my child!" he said, wiping away the tears that had sprung to his eyes. "Press your hand close in mine, as if our two hearts were thus united, and to be divided forever should either grasp relax."

"Dear father, you feel my grasp?"

"Again, God bless you, my darling!—Remember!"

And after once more folding her to his bosom, he addressed himself to a relation of the circumstances which had compelled him for a considerable portion of his life to pass by a name that was not his own.

"Seventeen years ago," said John Henslip, "I was chief clerk in a leading merchant's counting-house, in the enjoyment of a good salary, and with a home from which no happiness that man can reasonably look for on earth was absent. Perhaps I was too blest, for I was heedless of my treasure, and failed to guard it with the care that could alone keep it to me. I indulged in no vice; but I had a weakness—I betted. No, no," he cried hastily, "do not think, either of you, that you see the drift of my story; you do not, you cannot; and the end is unknown even to me."

"Let me once more entreat you, Sir, not to give yourself a needless pain," interposed the young stranger.

"It is not needless, but vitally needful," Henslip replied. "Every year, on the recurrence of the Derby Day, it had been the custom for at least one of the partners and myself to go down to Epsom to see the great race. On the morning of the day when the blight fell upon my life I was hurriedly getting ready to start for the racecourse, when the collector returned with over £300—one hundred and fifty in notes, and the rest in gold. I had not a moment to spare; therefore I hastily placed my initials against the amount in the clerk's book, locked the money in my desk, instead of putting it into the iron safe, and started for Epsom. The youngest of the three partners was my companion, and both he and myself were heavy losers by the race, and for the first time in my life I that day realized the squalid misery of being drunk. On reaching town, instead of going to my home, I went about from place to place—I never could remember where—with some of my companions of the day. Late at night, impelled by the tipsy idea of seeing that the money in my desk was all right, I went to the counting-house, and was admitted by the housekeeper, after she had tried in vain to dissuade me from going in. I fumbled in my pockets for my keys, but I had left them in my office-coat in the hurry of getting away in the morning; and when I succeeded in recollecting that fact, I had forgotten the purpose for which I wanted them. Without using them, I put them in my pocket and reeled home. Next day I was late at business, and some time passed before I had occasion to open my desk; but the moment I did so, I saw that the gold—upward of £150—was gone."

"You feel the pressure of my hand, father?"

"I feel it, my darling; but listen well. In the bewilderment into which this terrible discovery threw me, I did what destroyed me—I shut down my desk; as if, with the closing of the lid, I would have locked up forever the secret of my loss. Hour after hour I pondered on what had happened; but when the time for paying in moneys to the bank had come, I was still unresolved as to what I should, or even as to what I could, do. At that moment the senior partner came into the counting-house and asked the amount of the previous day's collection—I told him—heaven knows in what terms—of the loss of the gold. Before a single word had passed his lips, I saw that he thought me guilty."

"Father, dear father, you do not feel my grasp relax?"

"For Heaven's sake, continue your story, Sir!" cried the young man.

"I have little more to tell," replied John Henslip. "The partners—two out of the three—for the youngest, who had been with me to the racecourse, was attacked by brain-fever, arising from the over-excitement of the day—spared me, for the sake of my wife and little child, the ignominy of a public trial; but they believed me to be guilty. Your mother, Carry,—your mother only knew that I was innocent. The weight of my affliction benumbed my faculties, and I could think but of one practicable course as open to me—to fly to America under an assumed name, leaving my wife and child behind me until I could make a new home for them. In less than a year I was so far successful that I had written to my wife to come to me, when I received a letter telling me that she was ill, that—that—Thank God, I was in time to hold her in my arms, and to read in her last look that she knew I was innocent."

"All this took place seventeen years ago, Sir?" demanded the young man, pale with excitement.

"Seventeen years ago."

"One question more, Sir. Is your name Fleming?"

"It is. But how came you to know it?"

"O, Sir," cried the young man, deeply moved, "I have now a painful duty to perform. But first allow me to leave you for a few minutes, and to return with a friend—an old friend of yours, Mr. Fleming."

And without waiting to say or hear more, he hurried from the house in Craven-buildings back to the theatre, from the stalls of which he almost forcibly carried off the hearty-looking old gentleman whom he had so long deserted, and who had been wondering for the previous half-hour what had become of his companion.

When the father and daughter were left alone, both gave way to their pent-up feelings, and for some minutes neither of them spoke.

"Your birth-night has been strangely kept, my Carry," he said at length. "You love me, my child?"

"Love you, father!" she cried; "O, yes!—and if I had not always loved you with my whole heart, I should love you more than ever, now that I know how great is your need of love to sustain you under the heavy trial of your life?"

"You know, as your mother in heaven knows, that your father was innocent of the crime by the shadow of which our lives have been darkened? It costs your faith no effort to believe—?"

"Dear father, do not torture your poor heart with such dreadful thoughts."

"Heaven bless you, my darling! I kept the secret from you till you were a woman, Carry, with something of a woman's experiences, and all a woman's strength of mind and heart to aid you to bear the burden. I kept it from you almost too long; but I acted for the best."

"And it was for the best, father."

"But there is a new mystery closing round us, my love."

The conscious blood reddened the young girl's cheeks as she replied:

"Yes, father."

"This young gentleman has also some revelation to make. Do not droop, my love. A little suffering bravely borne now—for I am conscious that he has won your heart—may save you from long years of misery. Be prepared, my own one, for whatever may be the result of his communication—whether it be a great joy or a great disappointment."

The room-door opened, and the young man of whom he had just spoken entered, introducing his companion of the theatre.

"Mr. Fleming," he cried, "I have brought an old—a very old friend to see you."

"Mr. Sterling!" exclaimed John Fleming, starting to his feet, but instantly falling back into his chair and trembling violently. "Mr. Sterling!"

"Fleming—my dear fellow—give me your hand; this is indeed a delightful discovery!" cried the old fellow, with irresistible heartiness.

"Mr. Sterling!" again ejaculated John Fleming.

"Yes,—old Sterling, of Mincing-lane—Sterling, Wright and Hartwell then—Sterling and Hartwell now."

"Then!—now!" exclaimed Fleming, like one speaking in his sleep.

"Give me your hand, Fleming,—and while I grasp it, believe me, I heartily thank heaven for the happiness of this moment—so long waited for, that I had come to despair of it."

John Fleming was too much overcome to speak.

"Leave him with me, my darling,—join Walter yonder by the window for a few moments," said Mr. Sterling to Carry, who tearfully obeyed him. Then he leant over John Fleming and said, "Come, come, my old friend, look up; the time is past, thank heaven! for your head to be bowed low. Look up, I say,—and be happier than you have been for many, many years!"

"Has the—has the thief been found?"

"Speak lower—speak lower," whispered Mr. Sterling, looking anxiously towards his friend, whom he had called Walter. "The secret of the disappearance of that money from your desk was brought to light four years ago."

John Fleming threw himself upon his knees and fervently cried,

"Thank God!—thank God!"

"Amen, with all my heart!" said Mr. Sterling, still turning an anxious look towards Walter. "We have sought you high and low during these four years—Walter, in India, China, America, and Australia; but your unfortunate change of name defeated all our endeavors. All's well now, however; and what we've got to do is to try and forget the past as quickly as we can. You must come back to us, but not into the old counting-house; that has been swept away in the tide of city improvements, and we've got a palace of a place for you to come to. Don't interrupt me—I'm an arrogant, overbearing old fellow now, and won't be interrupted in the flow of my oration, even by you! It was always a settled thing between me and old Wright that you were to come into the firm; well, now it's an equally settled thing between me and Walter—his father's been dead these fourteen years—that you must come in and make up the old number of three partners. Say the word; and in six days from this we'll have the signature at the Bank of England changed from Sterling and Hartwell to Sterling, Hartwell and Fleming, and deucedly it'll look on a cheque, I can tell you. Is it a bargain? Do you close hands on it?"

Mr. Sterling held out his hand, and John Fleming through his tears, was about to grasp it, when Walter stayed him by a deprecatory gesture.

"Before you consent to link your name with mine, Mr. Fleming," he said, his voice slightly trembling as he spoke, "there is something which must be made known to you. My dear friend and guardian here would have spared me the pain of making a terrible avowal; but my duty is imperative, and I will not shrink from it. Mr. Sterling has told you that four years ago a discovery was made; it was, that the person who abstracted the money from your desk did it under the excitement of a tipsy wrangle about the settlement of a lost bet, and with the determination of replacing the sum before you could reach the counting-house on the following morning."

"Good heavens!—and that person was—was—"

"Yes, Sir," replied Walter, with bowed head and broken voice, "my unhappy father—your companion of the race-course—who, burdened with this dreadful secret, which he had not strength of soul to divulge, went to his grave within three years, leaving in the hands of my guardian, Mr. Sterling, a sealed packet, to be given to me when I came of age. That packet contained a full confession of all the circumstances of the—of the—crime he had committed, accompanied by an exhortation to me never to swerve by a hair's-breadth from the straight path in life."

For a few moments there was nothing more said. Walter Hartwell turned away his face to hide the tears which, in spite of his manly resolve to do his duty bravely and to the utmost, had sprung to his eyes and trembled in his voice; Mr. Sterling anxiously watched the effect produced upon John Fleming by Walter's revelation; the father and daughter were locked in each other's arms, under the influence of emotions too great and tender to find vent in words.

Mr. Sterling at length broke the silence.

"My old friend," he said, addressing John Fleming, "I own that Walter has gone beyond what I hoped would have sufficed to blow away the cloud that has so long darkened your life; but I'm not sorry that he has done what he has done, since it leaves us nothing to conceal from you in carrying out the work of reparation on which both he and I have set our hearts. If your trials have not thoroughly changed your nature, John Fleming, I know you are not the man to punish the innocent child for the guilty acts of its father. A childless old bachelor myself, I have had Walter under my eyes from his early boyhood; and I can say of him, with all my heart, that if I had a son I couldn't make a better prayer to heaven than to grant that he might in all things resemble Walter Hartwell. He loves your daughter—has loved her long and honestly; it is for you, John Fleming, to say whether he shall love her hopelessly."

Thus appealed to, John Fleming looked into his daughter's face. What he read there, it is, perhaps, needless to tell: whatever it was, it induced him to kiss her fondly before placing her hand in that of Walter Hartwell.

"All the dark past is buried with the mortal dust," he said. "I give you my child's happiness in trust, Walter Hartwell. Love her well, for she has been used to be very dearly loved."

"I will have but one object in life—to make her happy!" cried Walter, fervently.

"You may trust him, Fleming; his word's as good as his bond any day!" cried Mr. Sterling, wringing John Fleming's hand joyonsly; "and he isn't such a goose as not to know how to make the most of the luck that has given him—all to himself, to turn his home into an enchanted palace and his life into a fairy tale—the Queen of the Realm of a Million Delights."

YES OR NO?

BY ALICE CARY.

Mona hath a slender waist,
Mona hath a mouth rose-red;
Once I caught and held her fast,
And in tender whispers said:
"Dearest, if I let you go,
Will you kiss me? Yes or no!"

Mona's step is light as air,
Mona hath a thousand charms;
Like a wild bird in a snare,
So she fluttered in my arms,
Giving ne'er a kiss to me,—
If she loved me, wouldn't she?

Mona hath a neck milk-white,
Mona's thoughts are free from art;
Being mad with my delight,
In the beating of her heart,
Said I, "If I let you go,
Will you love me? Yes or no!"

Mona hath a russet gown,—
To the hem about her feet
Low she cast her eyelids down,
And she answered, sweet, so sweet,
"Love you, if you let me go!"
Was her answer yes, or no?

Close I clasped her slender waist,
Down I drew her to my knee;
Neck and cheek and mouth I kissed,—
"Mona, will you marry me?
Did your little, light caress,
Lily fingers, mean me yes?"

OLD BEAUX.

From Belgravia for January.

There is a noble German ballad, written (if we remember rightly) by a certain Von Zedlitz (Powder,) which describes—with all the weird imagination of a Doré—how at the twelfth hour of the night a little ghostly drummer once clattered his little drum-sticks and went through the world summoning the soldiers, who, whether in the Nile slime, the desert sand, or the Russian snow-drift, had fallen victims to the ambition of NAPOLEON. Last of all, when the dark leagues of ghosts had gathered, the dim squadrons had mounted their phantom horses, and the long lines of bayonets had moved into form—mile after mile—there came the stately horseman in the gray coat and the cocked hat, and passed between the murmuring ranks just as the moon gleamed for a moment and showed the fleshless arms holding the muskets that rattled at his approach.

At such a review of our own summoning we now seem to be spectators; but our ghosts are not the Imperial Guard, or the legions of DAVOUT, LANNES, MASSENA and MURAT, but the faded beaux and dead dandies of two centuries forever past. We see, through the fog of the past time and the mists of memory, the shriveled silk coats, the tarnished sword-knots, the disconsolate periwigs, looming mile after mile, from Holland House to Piccadilly. Black coffin-like boats of ghostly dandies ferry fast over the gloomy Styx, and Charon drives herds more to the dismal ferry that leads to the ivory gate of dreams. Toupees tower through the mist of cloudland; strawberry-spotted coats rise before our vision; maccaronies in simpering crowds mince past us, all eager for a record of their transient butterfly follies. We sit, like Pluto, enthroned among the shadows.

BEAU FIELDING.

But, dreams avaunt! let us get back to daylight. One of the foremost idols of the Park in the reign of JAMES II. and Queen ANNE was that eccentric man whom STEELE so pleasantly immortalized in the *Tatler*—Beau FIELDING, a gentleman of good Warwickshire family, who raised a regiment for JAMES II., and exerted himself in a fashionable way for the dull and bitter bigot, who had made him Colonel. Beau FIELDING appears to have been a man of some wit and of intense vanity, proud and defiant in his eccentricities as became a Count of the German Empire, and a soldier (according to his own account) of the most incomparable chivalry. His complexion was fair; his cascade of a wig auburn; his countenance manly; his stature tall; his form of exquisite proportions, as firm and strong as marble. He was the Adonis of the day, and eventually married the proud, and not too virtuous BARBARA VILLIERS, daughter and heiress of Lord Viscount GRANDISON, an Irish nobleman. His first stately proposal to this lady is said to have begun with true humility, thus: "Madame, it is not only that nature has made us two the most accomplished of each sex," &c.

The Beau, when nearly fifty, returned from exile as vain and humorous as ever. If we are not mistaken, he especially rejoiced in yellow plumes and remarkable liveries of extraordinary and obtrusive colors. He did not cringe for homage or admiration; he claimed it as a right. He moved a pattern, a model, an ornament—the very Sultan of his sex. He appeared in the Park in an open chariot, so small that it was a mere walnut-shell—emblazoned with the imperial spread-eagle—the better to display his symmetrical limbs and commanding figure.

It must be confessed, indeed, that the old Beau's pomp, vanity, and grandeur trenched at last a trifle on the insane. If we can believe *The Tatler*, Fielding called for tea by beat of drum, and ordered his valet to shave him by trumpet-call. His vanity had reached the point of sublimity; his dress and manner grew every day more and more exotic, and he became so old-fashioned that the boys used to collect and shout round his chariot in the streets. The Beau treated their acclamations with a superb indifference. Steele saw him one day harangue a party of Westminster boys, and has recorded the Beau's irresistible exhortation.

"Go to school," he said, "and do not lose your time in following my wheels. I am loth to hurt you, because some of you might be my children. Here, you sirrah with the white hair, there is half a crown. Why, you young dogs, did you never see a man before?"

"Never such a one as you, noble general!" cried an artful truant from Westminster.

"Sirrah, I believe thee!" cried the Beau, still not impervious to delicate flattery; "there is a crown for thee. Drive on, coachman."

Alas for the old battered beau!—a previous marriage was eventually proved against the old Adonis; and the duchess left him to seek shelter in a garret, and there write bad verses of a gallant nature.

MR. ROMEO COATES.—About 1801, one of the most conspicuous characters in the Park was a tall, thin, elderly West Indian, with a sallow wrinkled face, who, wrapped up in costly furs, paraded in a shell-shaped carriage drawn by two fine white horses. The eccentric but handsome vehicle was covered with the owner's heraldic device—a cock crowing. This shallow, inane, yet cunning-looking man was that celebrated amateur tragedian, Mr. ROMEO COATES. He was supposed incorrectly to be a second Crœsus; and he appeared at London balls covered with as many diamonds as Count ESTERHAZY, who was popularly supposed to drop three hundred pounds' worth of them every night he went out. His buttons, even his knee-buckles, glistened with diamonds. Insanely vain and utterly foolish, Romeo Coates appeared on the stage as Shakespeare's youthful lover, first at Bath, and then at the Haymarket. The ridiculous being wore a spangled cloak of sky-blue silk, red pantaloons much too tight, a white-muslin vest, an enormous bolster cravat, a Charles-the-Second wig, and an opera hat. No burlesque was ever half so funny. He bowed to the audience in the most extravagant way and with a hideous grin; he took snuff in the middle of the balcony scene, and on some one asking him for a pinch handed round his box to the nearest spectators. He dragged Juliet from the tomb as if she were a sack of potatoes. When, finally, he had to die, he put down his opera-hat for a pillow, and swept a place clean with a dirty silk handkerchief. Three times did this extraordinary idiot die for the amusement of the house. This half fool, half cheat, was at last driven from the stage for pocketing money he had obtained under pretence of playing for a charitable object; he retired to Boulogne, and there married some foolish woman, who was probably duped by his pretended wealth.

BEAU BRUMMELL.

But men like ROMEO COATES and Peagreen HAINE (so called from his favorite costume) were mere meteors in Hyde Park; BEAU BRUMMELL was the central sun—the Regent's favorite, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form," the cynosure of everybody's eyes, and the best-dressed man of his day. Lord Petersham might invent a coat, and Lord Spencer an eccentric garment; but BEAU BRUMMELL was the king of the dandies, the emperor of society, and the successful rival of the proudest nobles of England. BRUMMELL was the son of a steward, having a handsome person, considerable wit and sound tact, and being known at Eton as a good scholar, boatman and cricketer, he cultivated friends among the young noblemen, and on leaving school entered a crack regiment, and, under the auspices of the Duchess of Devonshire, was soon launched into society. Everything he did, said and wore was admired as a matter of course. He had the finest Sèvres china snuff-boxes, the most exquisite walking-canes; his horses were of the best blood, his carriages of the highest style. His cravat was a marvel (it is supposed he threw away armfuls every day before he attained his success.) Men of fashion felt a sort of religious awe as they passed over the threshold of WESTON, BRUMMELL's tailor, in Old Bond-street. The incomparable creature used jokingly to declare his very blacking was mixed with champagne. His library in Chapel-street was full of the most *recherché* books—the choicest editions, and, above all, the most exquisite bindings. His furniture was the result of years of study. Nothing could equal the elegance of his manners except his contempt for Bloomsbury-square and the middle class, from a very humble station of which he himself had sprung. Throned in the bay window at White's Club, with the Duke of Rutland on one side and Lord ALVANLEY on the other, his frown could destroy the reputation of a passing dandy, and his approval insure success in the *beau mode*. He was a lawgiver as to pantaloons and a legislator in the matter of boots. In our degenerate days nothing appears so vulgar as the coarse and offensive impudence of his *bon mots*, but they were the rage in the three-bottle days; and against this fribble's decision in matters of taste there was no appeal. The Regent, who was haughty with a duke, was familiar with Brummell. The tide turned at last, and the Phaeton of Carlton House fell. He dared to thwart Divine Right in its pleasures. He objected to the cruel discarding of Mrs. Fitzherbert for another and a less worthy favorite. The Regent at once broke in two the glass idol of Bond-street. He struck him two blows; one was for standing between him and the new siren, the second for asking, at Lady Cholmondeley's ball, "Who is your fat friend?" The second blow was struck in a way worthy of the Regent's mean spirit of revenge. He asked the Beau to dinner, under the garb of reconciliation, and when the Beau had taken rather too much wine, rang the bell, saying to the Duke of York: "I think we had better order Mr. BRUMMELL's carriage before he gets drunk."

It was a strange rise, it was a miserable fall. The tuft-hunter's debts had accumulated like an avalanche, and like an avalanche they soon came rolling down upon him. He became consul at Caen, lost the appointment by some imprudence; and, retaining to the last—even when poor, paralysed and imbecile—his old affectations, died in Calais, a poor forlorn, driveling, beggared exile.

LORD PETERSHAM.

Lord PETERSHAM was another celebrity of the Park. He was a tall, handsome, hearty-looking man, with a very gracious smile, an affected manner, and a slight lisp. He chose brown as a color (it is said from his once having been in love with a fair widow named BROWN): his carriages were brown, his horses were brown, his livery was brown. The shelves of his favorite room were covered with tin canisters, snuff-boxes, and snuff-jars. When some friend one day praised his light-blue Sevres snuff-box, Lord PETERSHAM said, in his dainty, tip-toe sort of way: "Yes, it's a nice Summer box, but it would not really do for Winter wear." Such was the extravagant foppery, sometimes humorously conscious of itself, that distinguished the gentleman of the Regency.

WORSHIP OF WEALTH IN AMERICA.—The national taste, manners and morals, reflect in a thousand ways the prevailing love of money. The superficial and showy are preferred to the substantial and good. The public structures and houses we build are covered with obtrusive ornament, large to the eye but hollow to the touch. Our decorations, whether of art or upholstery, are made as demonstrative as possible, without regard to refinement or utility. Every one announces his presence by the jingle of the dollars in his pocket, and obtrudes a claim upon public notice in proportion to the value of his fortune, and not the worth of his character. Society is thus composed solely of the rich, or would-be rich, and made the occasion, by ostentation or pretence, for the mere vulgar display of wealth or its symbols. Expense is its characteristic, and it is made up of nothing but costly upholstery, rich banquets, and resplendent dress, where the human element is of no account at all, or at most supplies so many show-men or lay-figures to announce the cost of, or display, the surrounding magnificence.

With the acceptation of wealth as the universal standard of social importance, not only does every one who has it display it, but those who have it not pretend to be possessed of it. Thus comes the general prodigality of our people, all of whom, if they are not rich would appear so. This leads to inordinate effort at money-getting, and a consequent audacity of speculation, which makes a lottery of business. There are, of course, but few prizes and an overwhelming number of blanks, which fall to the chance of the many, with all the demoralizing effects of ruin and its temptations to fraud.

The worship of wealth in America naturally directs its adorers to trade, in whose dark and intricate ways it is supposed to be chiefly enshrined, and whence it diffuses most abundantly its rays of gold. We deserve more than England ever did the scornful reproach of NAPOLEON. We are emphatically "a nation of shopkeepers." It is notorious that the various occupations of trade are in such repute with us that they absorb the chief human material of the country. Not only do the best of the nation become tradesmen, but they remain so exclusively devoted to their shops and warehouses, that they will not spare a moment of time for the performance of the least of their public duties. Thus municipal, State and federal governments, are left for the most part to the guidance of men in every respect, but political intrigue, the inferiors of the leading tradesmen of the country. Thus even in those questions of finance and commerce which especially concern the trading community, there is seldom one of its members ready to utter in our legislative assemblies the voice of his experience. Hence the strange anomaly of a country, among the foremost of the world for its commercial capacity and enterprise, lingering ages in the rear of other nations in its public policy of trade and finance.

Trade being preeminently the pursuit of our people, it is in its various occupations that American effort manifests itself in its greatest intensity. Here is the chief arena of our competitors for the prizes of life. Here, in the headlong race for wealth, we can see every movement and judge of the points of each engaged in it. We are amazed at the precipitancy of the rush, the rude jostling of the throng, and the intense eagerness of the competition. We single out the foremost, and do not fail to notice the fallen and the laggards. We investigate the causes which have given the prize to one, struck down the other, and checked the speed of the third. We estimate the qualities of each, and analyze the combination of physical, moral, and intellectual properties which have resulted here in success, there in failure, and everywhere in an impassioned eagerness for the strife.—*Putnam's for February.*

SUNDOWN.

By E. R. Sill.

A sea of splendor in the West,
Purple, and pearl, and gold,
With milk-white ships of cloud, whose sails
Slowly the winds unfold.

Brown circus-bars, like ribbed beach-sand,
Cross the blue upper dome;
And nearer flecks of feathery white
Blow over them like foam.

But when that transient glory dies
Into the twilight gray,
And leaves me on the beach alone
Beside the glimmering bay;

And when I know that, late or soon,
Love's glory finds a grave,
And hearts that danced like dancing foam
Break like the breaking wave;

A little dreary, homeless thought
Creeps sadly over me,
Like the shadow of a lonely cloud
Moving along the sea.

THE TRUE SEAT OF SENTIMENT.—While love and tenderness exist unchanged in the man whose heart is seriously diseased or even actually ossified, a deranged or a damaged stomach occasions melancholy, disgust, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness. Observe the effect of a sea voyage on the stomach as the organ of the affections. A devoted young husband, on his wedding tour, crosses the Channel with his beloved bride. Watch him; all attention, all tender care to cover her with his cloak, to bring her a soft pillow, before the vessel quits the harbor; but when the tossing and pitching begins, and his stomach feels the horrid qualms of sea-sickness, he leaves the fair creature to her fate or to the stewardess, and is savage if she implores him to bring her a basin or to hold her head. This change lasts only while his poor stomach is overset. As soon as that organ regains its normal condition, as soon as the boat steams into the harbor, his love, his tenderness, returns apace, and he is again devoted ...... If the heart be diseased or out of order, and if the doctors be summoned, and by their remedies cure or relieve the malady, no change whatever can be seen in the moral feelings of the patient before or after. But when the dyspeptic patient who has had the blue devils, and has shown a morose temper and dislike to everybody and everything, has been set to rights by a little medical discipline—a dose or two of blue pill or a few draughts—he is restored to a genial temper, and becomes serene and happy. . . . . There will be a considerable difficulty in overcoming the long-established prejudice on this point, and we must await the further enlightenment of the world, satisfied that in the end the truth will prevail. Poets especially will rebel against the organic change which ought to follow when the doctrine is fully recognized, as it will not be so easy for them to get rhyme for stomach as for heart; and, though both are equally parts of the frame, there will be, for a time, a sort of repugnance on their part to bring forward as poetical stock what they will be pleased to call a more animal and less sentimental view of the matter. One comfort is, that the fact will remain, and that it does not much matter what designation may be given to it. The man who fancies he is clasping to his heart the long-lost love, or the returned child, when in point of fact he really holds the beloved object to his stomach, will not have any very wide mistake, as a map of the two organs will show that they are situated within an inch of each other. —*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

FITZ GREENE HALLECK.—HALLECK's conversational powers were of the first order, not in debate, but in sparkling suggestions, and, in his later years, with the privilege of age and influenced by a partial deafness, a species of monologue. There was nothing tedious, however, in his long-sustained talks. In rapid succession he "huddled jest upon jest," linking anecdote to anecdote, crossing by side avenues from topic to topic—the whole impressed with originality. He playfully ranked himself with President LINCOLN in his acquaintance with Joe Miller, a copy of whose venerable jest-book, alluding to the antiquity of the best jokes, he said Noah undoubtedly had with him in the ark! But, if he had "Joe Miller" in his collection, it was to steer clear of him; there was nothing of that musty flavor in the "good things" of HALLECK. His champagne-talk was fresh and sparkling, bubbling from the fount of his generous nature. For, indeed, whatever he spoke of, he had maturely considered; it was his own reading, his own observation, his own way of thinking. We never heard a talker who embroidered his discourse with more apposite stories or telling quotations. His letters show his aptness in the latter; his language in conversation was equally pointed and refined. Alternating solitude with society, his mind was refreshed with ideas and animated by repose. In these days of "reminiscences," he should have written his "recollections." We would then have had another poet to add to the list of eminent prose-writers. As we listened to him, we sighed that so many felicities should die away on the empty air. He would talk among other topics, of the Napoleon era, of Junius, (concerning whom he had his own theory,) of SCOTT, of MOORE, of BYRON, of WORDSWORTH, whom he had visited, of JOHN RANDOLPH, of IRVING—all in an anecdotical way; and above all, of the elements and conditions of poetry. He was a rare critic, his well-trained perception catching, by an artist's instinct, the nicest felicities of verse. No one had a finer ear for the harmonies of language.—*Putnam's for February.*

THE INDOLENT TALKER.—The action of indolence in keeping a man silent is, however, much less complicated than that of either pride or fearlessness. The indolent man declines to talk, just as he declines to do other things, because it is an effort and troublesome. Conversation, especially in some of its developments, is a laborious occupation, and involves always a certain amount of thought and mental exertion, which is just what the indolent man shrinks from above all things. To discuss a topic or to enter upon a lengthy statement is an arduous undertaking to a lazy man, and so he shrinks from either one of these two acts. If he does take the trouble of talking at all, it may generally be observed that he chiefly confines himself to asking questions; an excellent method for those who desire to say something, and yet wish to evade the difficulties which belong to the more elevated form of conversation. It is extraordinary, indeed, how much apparent talking may be got through with but very little exertion by means of an adroitly-conceived and well carried out system of questioning. Almost any subject will do in tolerably skillful hands. The last new novel—"Have you read it?" asks the slothful one of his partner. The lady replies that she has not, and perhaps may add that she never reads novels. "Never reads novels!" echoes Indolence; "you astonish me." And then he asks if she really means what she is saying literally, or only that she skims such works through without really reading every word. This question answered, Indolence goes on to ask his neighbor if she ever did read novels at any time, and if she did, whose novels they were, and what induced her to give the practice up; whether she disapproves of fiction, and whether that includes all fiction—what, even Sir Walter Scott? and so on to the end of time. Our friend's purpose, by the way, is just as well served if this lady *does* read novels. "What! every one that comes out?" he asks. And then, when this question is answered in the negative, he has others ready. On what principle does she make her selection? is she guided by the titles?—with a great many more inquiries of the same sort. It is very curious to observe with how much ability a thoroughly lazy individual will select the subject on which to question the person with whom it is his duty to talk, if possible always choosing one which will involve his companion in protracted explanations. All the time that these are in progress, he is exonerated from the trouble of talking. Nay, he need not even listen unless he likes.—*"Some Chapters on Talk," from the Cornhill Magazine for January.*

CHARLES DICKENS A GOOD MANY YEARS AGO.—Nothing that relates to the doings and sayings of our distinguished visitor—his books and looks, his walks and talks—is without interest to us enthusiastic Americans, whom he is now entertaining at $2 per head. The following extract from a letter written many years ago to the *National Intelligencer* by N. P. WILLIS, in which he gives his first impressions of the youthful DICKENS constitute very pleasant reading. WILLIS writes:

> "I am sorry to see by the English papers that DICKENS has been within the rules of the Queen's Bench, a realizing prophecy of pecuniary ruin which has for some time been whispered about for him."

Mr. WILLIS then proceeds to describe his visit, which was accidental, and made in company with Mr. MACRONE, the publisher. He entered a large building in the most crowded part of Holborn:

> "I was ushered into an uncarpeted and bleak-looking room, with a deal table, two or three chairs, and a few books, a small boy, and Mr. DICKENS for the contents. I was only struck at first with one thing (and I made a memorandum of it that evening as the strongest instance I had seen of English obsequiousness to employers), the degree to which the poor author was overpowered with the honor of his publisher's visit. * * * DICKENS was dressed very much as he has since described Richard Swiveller, *minus* the 'swell' look. His hair was cropped close to his head, his clothes scant, though jauntily cut, and after changing a ragged office coat for a shabby blue, he stood by the door, collarless and buttoned up, the very personification, I thought, of a close sailor to the wind."

Two or three years later Mr. WILLIS met him at a dinner given to MACREADY. DICKENS was present, but N. P. was unable to identify him:—

> "He was no more like the same man I had seen than a tree in June is like the same tree in February. He sat leaning his head on his hand while BULWER was speaking, and with his very long hair, his very black waistcoat, his chains and rings, and withal, a much paler face than of old, he was totally unrecognized. * * When all the ephemera of his imprudences and improvidences shall have passed away—say twenty years hence—I should like to see him again."—*Springfield Republican.*

CAIRO BOATMEN.—It was with real sorrow that our travelers soon after arrived at Cairo, and had to take leave of the boats, which had been their floating homes for four months, and, still worse, of the crews of each, with whom daily and hourly intercourse had naturally produced a tie and an interest, now to be dissolved for ever. Poor fellows! their lot is a hard one, toiling all the day long under a burning sun, or else, when the boat grounds on a sandbank, standing for hours up to their waists in water on bitter nights, till they are shrammed with cold, with no beds but the hard deck, no covering but their ragged *burnous*, and no food but bread, hard as a rock, which must be soaked in water to be eaten, and with a kind of clover which they "graze" upon, like cows, on landing! Yet is this lot happiness itself compared to the fate of those who are not engaged by any "reis" or captain for the Nile voyage, and who are consequently subject to the chances of the much-dreaded conscription. In spite of the oppression and ill-usage of centuries, the Egyptian "fellahs" (or peasants) are a light-hearted, cheerful, and patient race, grateful for the least kindness, and bearing their manifold trials, both mental and physical, with that "fatalist" Mohammetan endurance (*kismet*), which often puts to shame our Christain faith and fortitude. There were several good singers among the two crews of our travelers' boats; one, especially, was paid by the rest to cheer them in that way while the others toiled; and in spite of the monotony and peculiarity of their low choruses, they are wonderfully sweet and occasionally beautifully plaintive in their melody. Their instruments are generally the tambourine or "tar," and a kind of drum which they call a "darabukkeh," made of either wood or earth, and covered over with fish skin. They have also a kind of double reed pipe, called a "zummarah," which emits a somewhat harsh and disagreeable sound, rather like a Scotch bagpipe. But the "Hay-a-lee-sah," gently echoed from boat to boat by their respective crews, is, like *sakeel* or the *shadoof*, one of the most beautiful and characteristic of the Nile sounds, and as grateful to the ear of the lover of Egyptian voyages as the sheep-bell on the sloping downs to the Wiltshire farmer. The honesty of these boatmen is proverbial. Your dragoman cheats and robs you without mercy; and in fact the one who had accompanied our travelers, although the bearer of a certificate stating that he had previously served with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom he had given great satisfaction, was obliged to be brought before the English Consul on their return to Cairo, and threatened with being taken to the Pasha, before he would disgorge a portion of his ill-gotten gains. But the sailors on no single occasion were ever detected in the smallest larceny. Everything was naturally left about the cabins, in the cramped accommodation of a Nile boat, where presses or drawers are almost unknown; but nothing was ever missing.—*Cradle Land, by Lady Herbert.*

NAVVIES' NICKNAMES.—Fancy Sam, Yorkshire Bob, Cabbage-face Jack, Gipsey Ned, by these and such like names were they known and paid. There was generally some sort of reason, though often a miserably poor one, for the names; the above, however, pretty well explain themselves. Most people have seen at intervals for the last fifty years the anecdote in the papers about a gentleman inquiring for Richard Millwood, or some such name, in a mining village, and just as a young woman who piloted him was about to give up the search in despair, she exclaimed, "Hang it! thou means my father; why doesn't thee ax for the old Blackbird?" This is, doubtless, absurd, but to this day the nicknames in use on every railway among the laborers, navvies and cleaners, give a coloring of probability to it. These names are very suddenly given, and are almost immovable. I have known a simple fellow all at once styled "Rush," after the notorious murderer, for no inconceivable reason whatever, and by that name was he almost exclusively known afterward. A gentleman—and engineer—once walked through his engine shed, and saw three men by the furnace apparently asleep. He hurried toward them to see who they were, but that mysterious telegraph which is always at work when the master is about, warned the men, and they ran off too quickly for him to get a sight at their faces. "Who were these?" he demanded of a man who was near the spot. Of course the man interrogated declared at first that he did not know, but finding his superior very much in earnest, he admitted that he knew them; that they were the Duke of Wellington, Cat's Meat and Mary Anne; and, preposterous as it may sound, he knew them by no other names. The nose of the first, the previous profession of the second, and the effeminate voice of the third, gained these attractive titles. So, one known as Gorger was so called because he had been seen to eat a whole shoulder of mutton; Hedgehog had a whimsical resemblance to his namesake; while, through singing a favorite melody, Uncle Ned had lived and was killed, known to very few by any other name.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

ONE OF HALLECK'S STORIES.—HALLECK, at the same time, recalled an old story of MITCHILL, which somehow escaped the pen of Dr. FRANCIS, in his inimitable sketch of the worthy Doctor. Meeting a gentleman of his acquaintance one day in the street, MITCHILL was informed of a singular circumstance which had just happened: "a child had been born half black." Questioning his informer as to the fact and dwelling on its remarkable nature, he went off with the declaration, "he must look into that," and a day or two after called upon his friend for further particulars. "What," he asked, "was the color of the other half of the child?" "As black as the devil," was the reply.—*Putnam for February.*

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

A Later Chapter of Hans Christian Andersen's "Story of My Life."

From the Copenhagen Dagbladt.

The Common Council of Odense, the principal city of the Danish Island of Fuhuen, and the native city of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, passed a resolution on the 15th of November last to confer upon the illustrious poet the distinction of an honorary citizenship. On receiving a notification to that effect and an invitation to visit Odense on the 6th of December to receive the diploma as honorary citizen, Mr. ANDERSEN replied as follows:

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26, 1867.

I received last evening the communication of the Honorable Common Council, and hasten to tender them my deeply-felt thanks. Through you, gentlemen, my native city confers upon me a recognition and an honor greater than I ever could have dreamt of. Forty-eight years ago I left my native city as a poor boy, and now, rich in happy memories, I am received by her as a dear child in its parental home. Surely you will understand my feelings. I feel exalted, not in vain pride, but in gratitude to God for the dark hours of trial and the many days of blessing which he has granted to me. Accept the thanks of my whole heart. I rejoice in the hope, if God spares my health, to meet my noble friends in the dear native town on the day appointed by you, the 6th of December. Gratefully and respectfully,

H. C. ANDERSEN.

On the day appointed the Common Council met at the City Hall and signed the diploma. It is bound in red velvet, richly embellished with gold and provided with the great seal of the City of Odense, incased in a gilt silver locket. The first leaf is divided into several compartments, in which are engraved a number of the principal characters from ANDERSEN'S *Fairy Tales;* the other leaf, which is surrounded by a straight-lined border with intwining arabesques, contains the honorary document itself, which reads as follows:

The Common Council of the City of Odense to all men, greeting: In consideration of the imperishable treasures which the poet, HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, has conferred upon his native land, and through which he has contributed to raise its name among other nations, we hereby elect and choose him an honorary citizen of his native city, Odense.

In witness whereof we hereby issue this diploma, and subscribe our names and affix the seal of the city.

CITY HALL, ODENSE, 15th November, 1867

About 11 o'clock in the morning the members of the Common Council, together with a large number of citizens with their families, assembled at the City Hall, while the Chasseur corps of the city militia formed a guard of honor at the entrance. ANDERSEN arrived from Copenhagen at 11 o'clock, and was escorted by three of the members of the Committee of Arrangements to the City Hall, where he was received with immense enthusiasm and greeted by the Mayor, who led him to the dais erected in the centre of the hall. The following were the closing words of the Mayor's speech:

"It is our appreciation of what you have done for our native land; it is the pride we feel in your connection by birth with this city, that we have desired to express by electing you an honorary citizen of Odense. And now, in handing you the diploma of an honorary citizen of Odense, I earnestly hope that the blessing which has hitherto followed you in the years of your manhood may remain with you hereafter, and that you may yet, for many years to come, be able to add new treasures to those which you have already conferred upon your native land."

The speaker concluded with proposing "three cheers for the poet HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN," which were heartily given by the assembled multitude. Deeply moved, ANDERSEN expressed his thanks in the following words:

"The great mark of honor which my native city confers upon me, overwhelms and exalts me. I remember the story of OEHLENSCHLAGER'S *Aladdin,* who, after having raised his magnificent castle by the aid of the wonderful lamp, stepped to the window and said: 'Down there I walked as a poor boy;' to me also has God given such a lamp—the Poet's lamp—and when it shone abroad over the lands, and caused gladness, and was appreciated, and people said that it shone from Denmark, then my heart beat joyfully. I knew that in my home I had sympathizing friends, and, surely, in the city where my cradle stood. And to-day this city gives me such an exalting proof of her sympathy, and grants me an honor so overwhelmingly great, that, with deep emotion, I can only say, I thank you from my heart."

In the afternoon at four a grand dinner was given in honor of the occasion at the City Hall, which was very handsomely decorated. On a pedestal in the middle of the hall was placed a portrait of the guest, surrounded by medallions bearing these inscriptions: *April* 2, 1805, (the day when the poet was baptized,) *Sept.* 4, 1819, (the day when he left Odense,) and *Dec.* 6, 1867. About 250 men and women—as many as the hall could accommodate—of all classes of society, were present. When the health of ANDERSEN had been proposed and drank, he expressed his thanks, and said that he was brought to think, involuntarily, of the days and memories of his childhood. *Three* memories were now clustered around this hall. The *first* was, when, as a little boy, he went there to see an exhibition of wax figures; he then felt himself penetrated by such a peculiar feeling at seeing so many kings and rulers, and other remarkable men of the world represented. The *second* time was when a festival took place, and an old city-musician took him up there. It was in honor of the King's birthday, and from the orchestra in the brightly illuminated hall, he could look down upon the dancers, among whom were many he knew. The *third* time was to-day, when he stood himself as a guest in this hall, and met with such a cordial reception. It all appeared to him as a fairy tale, but it had taught him that life itself is, after all, the most beautiful of all fairy tales.

The last part of the programme was a torch-light procession, which took place the same evening, and in regard to which ANDERSEN said, when all the torches had been placed in one pile, which threw its glare over the city, that it had been prophesied in his childhood that his native city should some day be illuminated in his honor, and now the prophecy had indeed been fulfilled.

During the festival a number of congratulatory telegrams were received from all parts of the country, and among them one from the King of Denmark; and when the honored guest retired from the Hall he was followed by the cheers and blessings of the multitude, while he again and again expressed his thanks, and assured his friends that he would treasure that day and that evening among the dearest memories of his life.

A DAY IN ROME.

A Visit to the Palace of the Cancellaria—The Statue of Pompey—The Church of Santa Maria—The Forum—Preparations for the Christmas Festivities.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.

Let me give you an account of how I spent one day in Rome, that you may realize the more fully what an inexhaustible fund of amusement and interest it contains. Yesterday V——, who knows the grand old city by heart and loves it dearly, called for us and we sallied forth under his guidance. Our first visit was to the Palace of the *Cancellaria,* a fine old pile, with large open court, surrounded by two stories of arches, supporting spacious galleries, from which, in 1848, the institution of the Republic was proclaimed, amid the loud rejoicings of an excited multitude and with the declaration that the old order of things had passed away, and the new *régime* was established for all future time! Eighteen hundred and forty-nine saw the end of that dream—the realization of which, attempted just now again by GARIBALDI, with extraordinary miscalculation of the means adequate to insure such an end, seems further off than ever. Here too, at the foot of the broad stairway, ROSSI, one of the first of modern Romans, was assassinated while on his way to a Council of Ministers; his colleagues, who were in carriages just behind him, being obliged to flee to save their lives. The guard of soldiers, who were to have been in the court and upon whose protection ROSSI relied, had been bribed to desert their post. In the breast pocket of the murdered Minister was found a letter from the wife of one of his associates, enjoining prudence and a sufficient guard; but the gold of the assassins prevailed; not a soldier was at hand and the murderers met with no hindrance to their work. The stone is still shown upon which, bleeding from many wounds, the dying Minister fell; and in the interior of the adjoining church a handsome monument has been erected to his memory, with an inscription which recites that "he was obliged to succumb to death"—thus describing the manner of his taking off.

From there we went to the Spada Palace, to see the statue of POMPEY, "at whose base great CÆSAR fell." It is a colossal figure, found between two houses, the owners of which each laid claim to its possession. The Government admitted the claim and was about to divide the statue, with half for each claimant—taking pattern, doubtless, from Solomon's decision in the case of the child claimed by the two mothers—when an appreciative Cardinal interfered, prevented the mutilation by the payment of $500, and secured the statue. At the Farnese Palace, the property and present residence of the Ex-King of Naples, we were denied admission—an order to that effect having been given since the late troubles; but while we were admiring the size and symmetry of the outside, the Queen, with her sister-in-law and companion, drove out of the court-yard, giving us a close view of her handsome and haughty face. From there we went to the Trastevere, to see the Church of Santa Maria, one of the oldest, in fact the oldest known Christian church in the city, and dating from the Third Century. It has the reputation of being one of the handsomest and richest of the many rich churches on either side of the Tiber; but unluckily we found it in the hands of the restorers, who announced to us—in reply to our lamentations that so fine an old building should be modernized—their firm conviction that its future glories would far outshine those of the past! We left them to the enjoyment of their peculiar confidence. Further on, we ascended to the summit of Mont Orio—the ancient Janiculum, from which there is a fine view of the whole city—and here we went into the Church of San Pietro di Mont Orio, passing through to an inner court, where a beautiful little circular chapel has been erected over the spot where St. Peter was crucified. A capuchin showed us the place where the cross stood; poked a long stick down in the yellow sand, handing us each a portion of it, together with a rudely-executed sketch of the Crucifixion, and pointed out other objects of interest—in return for which I very willingly dropped a silver piece in his hand.

Returning homeward, we wandered as fancy dictated, passing here RIENZI'S house, the Temple of Vesta and the Temple of Fatuna, then Hilda's Tower, seeing the arch of Janus Quadrifons, and at every turn some object of modern or ancient interest, till we drew up in the old Forum and rested awhile from physical exercise, that imagination and memory might start on their pilgrimage. And what a spot it is to think in! The Forum all around us with its beautiful ruins; at one end the arch of TITUS, with the seven candlesticks and other sacred symbols of the Temple, under which to this day no devout Hebrew willingly passes; at the other extremity the still grander arch of SEPTIMUS SEVERUS, with its elaborate sculpture almost defying the ravages of time and calling up so vividly the images of those famous old Romans whose genius created such marvels of grace and grandeur; that most wonderful and impressive of all ruins, the Coliseum, in the distance, and, close at hand, the Palace of the Cæsars, with its beautiful grounds and perhaps still more beautiful unburied treasures—for the work of excavation is still carried on under the auspices of the French—all this, seen in the light of a Roman sunset, what a spot it is! Then back, past Trajan's Forum with its lofty column, passing palace after palace, through the Piazza Colonna, the Corso and the Condotti, to the bright, bustling Piazza di Spagna, where English and American shops and people most do congregate, and where the life and habits of modern Rome present such a striking contrast to those of the ancient mother and queen of cities!

And this is the way in which, day after day and week after week, can be passed; for where in Rome can you go amiss in looking for some memento of its ancient glory! Then the churches, with that noblest of all structures erected in honor of God—unrivaled St. Peter's—what treasures of riches and beauty do they not contain! Already the preparations for the Christmas celebration have begun, and two Sundays ago I saw the illumination of the Pauline Chapel in the Vatican, which was very beautiful. The number of strangers here this Winter is comparatively small, especially of English, who seem to have been kept away by the Garibaldi incursion; but there is a fair representation of Americans, in addition to the regular resident colony of our countrymen; and among them, as on all sides, great regret is expressed that we are without a diplomatic representative. Never, perhaps, has the absence of our Minister been more felt than during the past two months; and there are few Courts in Europe where one is more appreciated, as there are few cities, with one or two exceptions, where so many Americans are always congregated. If Congress would listen to their constituents here, the appropriation, which was withheld last year, because of false representations, would be restored at once; but Americans here have no votes at home, and the honorable gentlemen who make the laws for us will hardly heed the wishes of those who not help directly in their elections.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

Christmas Festivities—The Christmas Markets—Among the People—Cheap Amusements—A Reunion of Journalists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

Christmas in Germany is a far more important affair than at home. The whole German nation is down with the Christmas fever, at least from the 1st of December. There is not one family, I think, in the whole country, where no preparations for the great day are made. Religion or church have little to do with this festival, though it is solemnly celebrated on the first and second Christ Day in all the churches. The real point, around which the thoughts of all Germans turn during the whole month of December, is Christmas Eve. Though I said that religion had but little to do with all that excitement, I only meant to say that the religious feeling by which it is caused does not show itself in the usual way, for it has become, as it were, flesh and blood; it is a general and national feast of love, originating in religion, and is a practical result of Christianity, which makes it worth far more than most ceremonies. A kindly feeling toward their fellow men pervades the heart of every one at this time, and nobody seems to have any other business than to think of the best manner in which to show this kindness. It is not, as frequently believed, only a feast for children, though it is true that these show the greatest interest in it. Grown up people also think how to give the most pleasure to their friends, and all sorts of means are employed to ascertain their secret wishes, in order to surprise them with their fulfillment on Christmas Eve. December is the month of secrets in all families. Daughters sit up all night, doors are locked even to parents, and all are at work at their Christmas gifts. It is a serious time for all fathers with small incomes, for wife and children and servants must have their Christmas presents. All the stores exhibit in their windows their most tempting goods, and the toy and confectionery stores are in their glory. But all that you see in New-York also, where the Germans have introduced and propagated many of their fine and humanizing influences. A fortnight before Christmas Berlin is especially lively. Everywhere in the streets you cannot fail to notice that the great festival is approaching. The stores are crowded, and almost everybody carries a parcel in his hand. To get something made from a tradesman before Christmas is almost impossible, for all have their hands full, especially bookbinders, upholsterers, milliners, jewelers and tailors. Shoemakers are extremely busy also, for the quantity of embroidered slippers given away in Berlin on Christmas is quite astonishing.

THE CHRISTMAS MARKET.

Some weeks before Christmas the "Weihnachtsmarkt" (Christmas market) is opened. Booths and canvas stands are built on several public places where they form a whole town, with streets like at the Lepzig Fair. Here the tradespeople from neighboring towns exhibit their cheaper Christmas goods, and many of them work all the year only for this fair. In olden times it was one of the curiosities of Berlin, and the life of the people was nowhere to be studied better. Though it has fallen off very much, it is a kind of duty with every Berlinian to visit, at least once during this time, the Weihnachtsmarkt, and to buy some trifles for the sake of the joke. You see old people with "walddeibels" in their hands, or making a noise with a penny whistle or rattle; for without the noise of the *waldteafels,* the whistles, &c., between which are heard the loud voices of showmen in the purest Berlin dialect, uttering jokes and witticisms for which the people here are renowned—the Weihnachtsmarkt would be nothing. Even in its present condition this fair is worth visiting, and its lanes are filled with a merry, harmless crowd. I forgot to explain what is a *walddeibel.* It is this, a purely Berlin Christmas instrument, which is nowhere else at home, and is manufactured in great quantities by little boys. This instrument is very simple, and not used much in concerts, I guess, but is very popular at Christmas. It consists of a more or less wide cylinder of pasteboard open at one end. The other end is covered with paper or bladder, and through the centre of this cover is drawn a horsehair, which is fixed to the end of a little stick, by means of which it is swung round, to make a more or less loud, buzzing noise, similar to that of a humming-top.

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Though I have been in Berlin already six months, I cannot cease admiring the common people here. Even in such a crowd as you meet during Christmas time in the streets or in the fair, and among all the noise, you see no disorder, hear no swearing, see no drunken people. Everybody seems to be in a good humor, and it is a pleasure to mix with such a crowd. I must confess I think with shame and a kind of horror of crowds in London or New-York, especially if the Irish element is present, as it always is. Late in the evening you meet now and then an old citizen who goes home from his beerhouse in not quite a straight line; or a few merry young chaps who have been out on a frolic and are a little more noisy than usual; but I have not seen two drunken people in all this time, though I visited all kinds of places, even such as are somewhat notorious. And yet all public places of amusement are crowded at night, and people drink freely beer and wine, but rarely spirits, though they are very cheap here.

CHEAP AMUSEMENTS.

A few nights ago I went to the Wallhalla restaurant, and paid three silbergroshens entrance, which is equal to ten cents currency. I found a spacious, fine theatre. In the pit stood small tables and chairs, and here sat the Berlin citizens with their families, eating something or drinking their beer, and enjoying at the same time a most beautiful concert, and between the different pieces representations on the stage. As the place is no licensed theatre, regular comedies, &c., are not allowed to be represented; but there are plenty of theatres in Berlin, and what is to be seen on this stage is far more to the taste of the majority of the public, especially as almost all the artistes are the best of the kind to be seen either in London, Paris or New-York. One of the finest things to be seen, and much in vogue here, is the "Kalospinthechromokrene." That Greek-composed name has been invented for fun, and hundreds of thousands even of German tongues have broken down in the middle of it; but the thing is wonderful, and I would be very much astonished if it was not yet in New-York. If not, some one could make a fortune with it. In the middle of the stage is placed a basin of tin of about ten or twelve feet diameter. From the centre-piece of this basin spring up numerous jets of water, which may be stopped and changed in many different manners, so as form a variety of figures. A strong light falls from right above this fountain on the water, through differently colored movable glasses. By this means the jets of water are colored in the most splendid manner, and make a most wonderful effect, as the whole theatre is darkened. When the centre-piece is removed through the trap-door, and their jets spring up in a larger ring, a beautiful girl, representing a love-god or a muse, or hope, rises and turns slowly on a disc. Or three fine girls, holding on their heads a crystal basin, from which also gushes water, make their appearance. These figures look splendid in the different colored lights, and the Berlin people do not get tired of this "Kalospenthechromokrene." When I was in the Wallhalla twenty-one different things were represented, but I will only mention the swinging on the trapeze; a great drum concert, in which Mr. WEIFFENBACH played on sixteen drums at once, using forty-eight sticks that were thrown to him. This drum concert is the most curious thing I have seen. The jugglers and clowns are extremely clever. There are also represented funny little scenes, several songs are sung, and all the music pieces are executed under the direction of a very skillful *kapellmeister,* by an orchestra of about fifty artistes. And all this is to be had for ten cents! If you pay a little more you can get a numbered place on the balcony, or in one of the proscenium boxes.

A GATHERING OF JOURNALISTS.

Christmas Eve in Germany has been described so frequently, that I need not refer to it. There is scarcely a dwelling in Berlin but has its Christmas-tree and the appurtenances. On the first and second Christday numberless dinners are given. In fact, they are given every day during the last week of the year, and wind up with balls in the New Year or Sylvester night. It would be worth while to describe such a German Christmas dinner, but I assure you, just for the effect of these dinners and suppers, it is rather difficult for this time of the year. I attended last night such a supper, given by the proprietor of the *Staatsbuerger-Zeitung,* which celebrated its fourth anniversary. Mr. DAUBITZ, a gentleman who in a few years made a good fortune by a very good medical liquor invented by him, was always in trouble with the medical authorities, who considered the sale of that liquor as an infringement on their rights. Mr. HELD, a very well known publicist, who played a very important part in Berlin in 1848, and who has made himself a great name as editor of the first cheap popular newspaper, *Die Locomotive,* assisted Mr. DAUBITZ with his advice, and did it so successfully, that the danger was averted. To show himself grateful, Mr. DAUBITZ furnished Mr. HELD the means to start the *Staatsbuerger Zeitung.* Though attacked from all sides, harassed by all parties, and mainly by the Government, Mr. HELD succeeded in regaining his popularity, which had been much impaired by different circumstances. Notwithstanding all opposing difficulties the *Staatsbuerger Zeitung* has to-day 16,000 subscribers, which for a Berlin paper is considered very many. There are no newspaper shops here, and papers are not sold in the street as with us; whoever wants a paper must subscribe at least for a month, and pay in advance. The *Staatsbuerger Zeitung* does not belong to any party, but attacks them all, if they do anything which seems to be injurious to the people. This is a difficult position; and so many subscribers are to be considered as a great success, as party papers here scarcely can keep alive with two or three thousand subscribers. All the editors, reporters, and higher employes of the office with a few friends were invited. The large table was laid in one of the editorial rooms. A regiment of 500 Holstein oysters, supported by several batteries of Hockheimer opened the battle. The supper, which was given by Mr. DAUBITZ, was splendid, and sixty bottles of champagne brought out most effectively the wit of the company, so I felt quite at home on my snug but rather hot place between the proprietor and the editor. During supper an extra private number of the paper was brought in from the printing rooms. It had been written by one of the sub-editors, and as it treated the affairs of the office in a business-like but extremely witty manner, it created great amusement. I left the merry company at half-past two. I saw no dead or disabled except two poor printer-devils whom I restored with some carbonate of soda. To-morrow night I must attend another festival, and as most other people do as I do, you will easily understand that all public business and politics are for the moment at a stand still.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Work of Parliament—Liberty in Italy—Italian Statesmen—The Ministerial Crisis—An Incident at Court—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1867.

Not a great deal of work has been done in this part of Italy during the past week, and Parliament will have a week more of rest. Some go so far as to say that it will not, or should not, again come together. If there is no appeal to the country, the present hitch will continue, and it will be as difficult as ever to work the Government machine. I can hardly believe to be true, what has recently been stated, that the present Legislature was elected by not more than 100,000 votes, and that some Deputies held their seats by not more than five voices, such was the indifference among the people which they represent at the time the elections were held.

The politicians, a few years ago, took delight in repeating, *Italia pará da se*—Italy will do her own work—but we have been witnesses that, up to the present, much, if not almost everything, has been done for the country by others. Italy is enjoying a degree of liberty which might be courted by most European States, and which by this population cannot be too highly prized. It is a treasure which the people must be careful not to lose; and they will not be likely to lose it, except through the carelessness or selfishness of the leaders of factions of advanced opinions.

If a *coup d'état* were practicable here, no doubt the French ruler would be ready to help it by any means in his power. NAPOLEON III. knows well enough that the worst enemies of his person, and of his system, are in Italy, and while he cannot reconcile or convert them, it would be convenient to hold them in check by the direct exercise of authority. The number of legal voters in Italy is much less than is generally supposed. It does not go beyond a few hundred thousand. In case some arbitrary stroke were attempted, there is the taking invention of universal suffrage upon which to fall back. Anything like reaction in the conduct of the sovereign would be pretty likely to have the approval of the priests, and all the help which they would be able to lend. We must still hope that Italy will not be made the victim of absolute measures; but we must be prepared to see the trial of force, if the acts of politicians only tend to promote the present unstable condition of things.

In the agitations of the past few years many men have been thrown to the surface, and there is political ability in the country; but doubt increases that there is much true statesmanship. As in all communities where democratic tendencies are the rule, many with a little talent for public affairs are striving to make themselves conspicuous. Italy has had Ministers enough in five years to furnish half a dozen of the larger and smaller Cabinets of her neighbors.

The Ministerial crisis is now more than a week old. It proves what a power of endurance there is in the national constitution. Some have hoped that on the first day of the year, the King would make a present to the country of a bran new Cabinet; but the prospect is quite as good for an empty stocking. Very little satisfaction is derived from reading the bulletins published morning and evening, of efforts made to recompose the Ministry; and what MENABREA is able to do we shall only know when it is done. Were the constitution temporarily set aside, it would be difficult to find the man capable of carrying out such an exceptional stroke of policy. The King is here, and smokes his cigar and turns to his feminine consolers as naturally as does any careless young dandy of the town.

There are some, and especially ladies of fashion, who think the State is to be saved by a series of balls in the Pitti Palace; but for the present Winter the prospect does not look very bright.

In the good old days of a mild despotic Government here in Tuscany, with a brilliant Court, when Americans, as well as others, were presented to the Sovereign in half scores, now and then there would be a slip of etiquette, or some laughable incident, out of which a good story could be made. Our Representative at that time, with the authority of a commercial agent, was inclined to hold high the national banner. There was to be a ball at the palace and a presentation, and our Metternich had mustered a brilliant company of our handsome countrywomen. Among them was a lady of great beauty and distinguished connections, and our diplomatic strategist had made up his mind to use this as his social *corps de réserve* in attacking the aristocratic old Grand Duke. As he presented his company he thrust forward his conspicuous beauty and shouted out "Grand-daughter of Gen. WASHINGTON'S" (or BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S, I forget which, but it must have been Gen. WASHINGTON'S, as FRANKLIN was not a military man) "aid de camp." Good old LEOPOLD took no personal interest in ninety-nine out of every hundred of those presented to him, but simply made his bow and let the company pass on. But on the present occasion two or three words had found a lodgement in his ear, which haunted him continually. The more he pondered the less he was inclined to doubt the fidelity of his senses. Among the large number of ladies and gentlemen presented to him that evening he was sure he had heard "Gen. WASHINGTON'S aid de camp." He must still be in the palace, and it was his wish to honor him with a few minutes conversation, and inquire after the health of the General—for it is doubtful if simple-hearted old LEOPOLD remembered that GEORGE WASHINGTON had long before gone to his rest. As the story goes, the Grand Chamberlain of the Palace was sent through the rooms on what of course proved a fruitless errand. No one connected with Gen. WASHINGTON could be found, and to this day no doubt the ex-Grand Duke wonders how he could have been made the victim of an auricular illusion.

The unconscious provincialism of our habits is shown in a thousand ways. Not long since I saw a splendid engraving of the "Capitol of the United States," under which was written those words, which told the whole story, but there was added Washington City, D. C. An Italian or other foreigner seeing it invariably inquires what the letters mean. He knows well enough that the City of Washington is the political metropolis of the United States. The name is as familiar to him as that of any European city, and anything added only puzzles him. He never saw Palace of the Tuileries, Paris City, France; nor Parliament House, London City, England. He never heard of Constantinople City, or Rome City, or Berlin City, or St. Petersburgh City, although he has often heard of New-York City. If it were necessary to distinguish between the city and the State, there would be some dignity in saying the City of New-York. And so in the same careless way people speak of Minister ADAMS, or it may be Minister SEWARD. We should use language correctly, and show respect to the office, if we said our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. Secretary SEWARD. But so we go; the man who never brushes his hat, or trims his whiskers nicely, is apt to be equally slovenly in the use of language. Unfortunately, those who make a bad figure in their English-talk are not the travelers who belong only to our so-called shoddy nobility, or to the oily-garchy of wealth, but to a class who have enjoyed fortune for a generation, and the leisure and opportunities which fortune brings. Some of our rough metal will have to go back to the anvil and undergo a little more hammering before it will make polished work. We shall have to criticise each other a little more sharply, no matter who is offended, before we shall have a right to claim as our own the finest style. Our national position as to population and power is too imperial for us any longer to cling to provincial manners or a provincial style of conversation. There are now ten millions more in America speaking the English language than in the British Isles, and soon the number will be multiplied several fold; thus the language belongs more exclusively to us than to the country in which it originated, and how important it is, not only that its vocabulary should be kept pure, but that the words should come from our months with finely modulated intonations.

It will take at least twenty years yet for us to find out what a set of provincials we are.

The number of Americans arriving here just now is much less than it was a month back. Many have gone to visit the Southern cities, and to see what Cardinal ANTONELLI and Vesuvius are doing. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR left here yesterday for Naples. Singular as it may seem, this greatest of our travelers, who has seen every nook and corner of the world, never before this has got nearer Naples than the port. The reason, he more gracefully than any one else can explain.

Among the works of art now on exhibition in Florence is a mantel-piece of black marble, bronze and Mosaic work, made by Signor BETTI for Mr. RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, of New-York. It attracts attention among Florentines as well as foreigners, as it is the first time that Mosaic ornament has been introduced into a fireside monument of this sort.

ANGELICO.

The Island of St. Thomas—Letter from Minister Yeaman.

Mr. YEAMAN, the American Minister to Denmark, has addressed the following letter to a member of the House of Representatives:

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * Will you permit me, without thinking I am traveling outside my own sphere or invading your own, to call your attention to a very important matter which may soon be before your House? After a most difficult and laborious negotiation of many months, I have lately, under directions, concluded a treaty with Denmark for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States, after the vote of the people of the islands. I suppose there is no doubt the Senate will ratify, and it is believed the Rigsdag here can be got to ratify, though some Danes think the islands were sold much too cheap, and others are opposed in sentiment to all territorial cession. But the same mail that brings me your letter brings the resolution of our friend WASHBURN upon the subject. I suppose the resolution was introduced and passed upon the idea that the negotiation was still pending, and without knowing that the treaty had been signed a month before and was then in Washington. I can also believe that it was passed more as a general expression against indiscriminate territorial purchases than as a specific expression of the real value to us of the finest harbor in the West Indies, and that many gentlemen, including the honorable mover, upon fully investigating that point, would not hesitate to vote the appropriation ($7,500,000) to pay for the two islands. No one can possibly be more opposed than I am to territorial expansion for the mere sake of expansion. We have more territory than we can cultivate in the next two hundred years. But there are political, commercial, naval, and military reasons that may have a just influence upon us. Who can doubt that we would be better able to keep the peace, and stronger in war when it comes if our neighbors beyond the St. Lawrence and the Lakes were consolidated willingly with us? And who can doubt, for just as plain reasons, that we would be weakened by absorbing our neighbors between the Rio Grande and the Isthmus? What would we have given, what would we not have given for St. Thomas during the war, when *Alabamas, Shenandoahs, Nashvilles* and *Sumters* were destroying our commerce and having as free access as ourselves to the harbor and to supplies? And especially while capture of private ships and goods is still allowed on both sides, which you are in favor of and I am opposed to, what would we give for it when we get into a war with any great naval power? Consider its central and commanding position in the midst of the most important group of islands in the world—islands where all the great maritime powers have an interest: that it is the very best and most defensible harbor in the West Indies, if not in the whole world; that in war both belligerents have equal access to it as a neutral port and depot of supplies, and that we cannot strike an enemy in neutral waters, nor even pursue him, it so notified, until twenty-four hours after he has departed. Consider the very great advantages of our having the exclusive possession and control of such a port in such a region; the advantage of starting fresh from that point with a full crew and cargo of supplies and coal, instead of from the Atlantic ports; the advantage of keeping our enemies out; the advantage of a prize court there, by which we double or treble the effectiveness of our cruisers in those seas, because they would not exhaust themselves by details of prize crews, and spend all their time coming 1,000 or 2,000 miles for an adjudication. If it is said we already have access, so have our enemies while it is neutral; and if by any European combination and alliances Denmark becomes our enemy, we are excluded, and at best we cannot establish a prize court on neutral territory. You and your fellow-members of the House consider all these things, and I cannot think there will be any hesitation, certainly not a refusal, to accept such an acquisition at so moderate a price. I have sent maps of the island and harbor to Mr. SEWARD and Gen. GRANT. One map, sent to the Secretary of War, is an accurate and elaborate survey of the island and the surrounding waters, showing the land-locked harbor to be surrounded by hills, even at its very entrance, which, with long-range guns, would command the sea for miles around. With only a little expense it can be made absolutely impregnable. As to its cost in time of peace, it would not be more than any one of the dozen or twenty forts on the Indian frontier; and as to its being incompatible with our institutions and form of government to hold a dependance not having enough people to be admitted as a State, it is simply a mistake. We have always had such, and we have them yet. With each one it is a question of time and population. So it will be with these islands. If they ever contain enough population to be admitted as a State, they will be admitted; if not, they will remain a Territory; and as a Territory they can be accorded all the local self-government which any State possesses; and, if necessary, as much as is compatible with the territorial sovereignty of the United States for naval and military purposes. Congress could not surprise Europe more than by refusing to complete this affair, and more than one great power would be extremely gratified that it should fail. One must be in Europe, in diplomatic and political circles, to appreciate fully the view that is taken of it. It is regarded everywhere in Europe as an infinitely more valuable acquisition than Walrussia. Next to the Alabama claims and the French out of Mexico, it is considered Mr. SEWARD'S best idea. I would not depreciate our Russian-American purchase. I think it worth the money, and should certainly vote it. But in Europe the treaty caused comment on account of its supposed political and diplomatic significance, while as an acquisition of territory it has been the occasion of a good many good-natured jokes. Not so with St. Thomas. That is a different affair. It is, to the European mind, an affair with a point to it, and to many the point is painfully significant. I cannot discuss the numerous and important questions which have arisen during the negotiation. The voluminous correspondence is in the keeping of the Department, and much of it would have but little interest after the treaty is made. But if any gentleman thinks the arrangement was easily arrived at, or that Denmark was anxious to sell the islands, a half day's reading of its history would convince him to the contrary.

There is another material view to be taken of this matter. I do not doubt the propriety or fitness of a Congressional declaration of policy, for the guidance or assistance of the treaty-making power, in regard to the future policy of the Government upon matters not yet formally agreed upon, even though they be in negotiation. Certainly it is a discretion that ought to be most sparingly used. But in regard to a treaty already signed and agreed to in this case by Denmark only after repeated and urgent efforts upon our part, it would seem to me that the Constitutional and necessary safeguard of the power of the House to refuse the money ought to be resorted to only in case of manifest error, improvidence, or abuse of the treaty-making power. It is well worthy consideration how far it might affect our international standing and diplomatic influence. To do so after the Senate has ratified would be an almost insurmountable injury. We must also consider the very unpleasant attitude in which it would place a Power as friendly to us as any other in the world. As I before said, the treaty was of *our* solicitation and procurement, and not of Denmark's. But there were many and some very grave political and diplomatic objections in the way of Denmark's entering into such a negotiation. I may not discuss these here. But whatever inconvenience or disadvantage would be incurred by Denmark, either in her domestic administration or in her external relations, by sale of the islands, is already incurred by signing the treaty and the necessary publicity which has been given to it. In short, we put a friend in the attitude of sustaining an injury by doing what we solicit her to do, and of receiving no benefit from it. You would perceive more clearly my meaning and the justice of the argument by a few hours' reading of the files of the Department. I beg you believe that I have not presumed to advise you, but have thought it not improper to express to you the attitude the affair assumes in my own mind. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

Humphrey Marshall on the Finances.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has written a private letter to Dr. LEAVITT, of Louisville, upon the finances, and that gentleman takes the liberty of publishing it. It is dated at Washington, on the 2d instant, and expresses pleasure to know that the business men of Louisville appreciate the deep interest he takes in their prosperity, and his inclination to serve them. He says:

"They judge my feelings aright; but candor compels me to say that the people, especially of the West (for the poor, desolated South has no voice, and is weeping over the ruins of her once prosperous homes), no longer exhibit that elasticity of spirit and determination to which, in years gone by, I was accustomed. The consequence will appear when the remedy will be impossible. There is not a town, or city, or county in the whole West that should not *now be in agitation* on this vital question of finance; for upon its solution will depend the condition of the country for probably the balance of this century."

He says that the people should protest in advance against all propositions to create new loans. We have had already, he adds, "a diversity of propositions for the relief of the people: but they all tend one way—from that worst of all, (Mr. ROBT. J. WALKER'S plan of contracting a foreign loan of $250,000,000 in Germany or Holland at six per cent.,) to some of those which have appeared in Congress under the specious guise of an accommodation of the difficulty, by giving new bonds payable at long dates in coin, but upon reduced rates of interest." He condemns Mr. WALKER'S plan as calculated to make "the whole West a widespread sea of utter bankruptcy;" and Mr. MCCULLOCH'S plan is no more satisfactory, for, "although there may be life in the old land yet, there will be none under the Secretary's process before he attains his desired point," Mr. MCCULLOCH proposes to contract like the anaconda, and to kill his victim by gentle pressure before he swallows him. Mr. MARSHALL thinks it cannot be unjust to the bondholder to pay them back in the currency he gave for his bond. If it be said that thus the country will be flooded with an irredeemable paper currency, he replies that the paper rests on the faith of the Government, and so do the bonds which the bondholder puts down as the basis on which he passes National Bank currency into circulation to fill the very same channel the Government notes have vacated or would fill. If it be said that it will inflate prices he replies: "This will be easily regulated. We want high prices and low taxes. The great body of the people stand in need of these things, and the way to attain them is to have cheap money and a plenty of it. When men owning money can keep the interest up to eighteen and thirty per cent. per year, it must be plain to you and all that enterprise and industrious poverty have no chance. But I tell them they have votes and voices." In conclusion he says:

"I feel on this subject very deeply, and were I, as once I was, the people's representative, I should have much to say upon it; but as I am under the ostracism which attaches to all who participated in the struggle against the party which yet dominates over our once prosperous and happy land, I do not interfere in public affairs, and can only offer my prayers for the success of those who, at an early day, will square the action of the Government by the rules of the Constitution, and try to administer the public affairs with an eye to the common good of the greatest number."

Remarkable Instance of Youthful Depravity—A Boy Twelve Years Old Murders His Father.

During the month of April last, one EDMUND FRASER, a negro boy about 12 years of age, while in the woods of Clarendon District, S. C., killed his father under the most aggravating circumstances. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be executed. The jury, however, recommended the prisoner to Executive clemency, and in view of his extreme youth, Gov. ORR commuted the punishment to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for life. In his order giving his reasons for exercising this mercy Gov. ORR says:

"The prisoner and his younger brother, FREDERICK FRASER, a boy of 11 years of age, left the home of their father, CAROLINA, and mother, MOLSEY FRASER, on Sunday afternoon, in April last, taking with them a double-barreled shot-gun belonging to the father. They stayed at the house of a neighbor that night. About sun up the next morning, the father left home without stating whither he was going; but as the boys had gone off and taken his gun without permission, it is probable that he was in pursuit of them. He stated to his wife that he would return to breakfast. The younger brother, FREDERICK, in his examination, states that they had started home on Monday morning, when they met their father. He proposed to the prisoner that they should run. The prisoner said "No;" he would not run. The father had a switch in his hand, and when he came up within about thirty feet of the boys, the prisoner, according to the testimony of his brother, raised his gun, cocked it, fired upon his father and killed him instantly. They then dragged the body by the feet a distance of some fifty yards from the path in which he had been murdered, and the prisoner took some bark from an adjoining stump and covered the body. He then hid the gun under the side of a log, and the two boys went on home. When they reached home the mother inquired if they had seen their father. Both of them declared they had not. When she inquired where the gun was, they replied that "a white man had took it from them." The gun had been loaded a day or two before to shoot crows. The boys ate their meals as usual, and exhibited no excitement or concern. Some ten days afterward the body was found in a state of great decomposition. The evidence of the younger boy was fully confirmed by witnesses who went to the spot where the murder was committed, and traced the path along which the body had been dragged. The bark was also found upon the body as described by the younger brother, and the gun was found under the log. The deliberation exhibited by the prisoner, and the concealment and self-possession subsequently, show a depravity and heartlessness rarely, if ever, equalled in this country, and yet, in consideration of the very tender years of the boy, who is now less than thirteen years of age, and that under the law he is barely responsible for any criminal act which he might perpetrate, I have been constrained, from considerations of humanity, to spare his life. In doing so, however, I have felt that such an atrocious crime should be visited by a punishment second only to that of death, and I have therefore commuted the death penalty to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary."

Singular Accident in Worcester—The Death of Rev. Father M. Hartney.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Jan. 16.

Rev. Father MICHAEL HARTNEY, Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Salem, came to his death yesterday noon under singular and painful circumstances. He was on a visit to Rev. P. T. O'REILLEY, of this city, and was riding with him, calling on his parishioners. While the latter was visiting a sick woman in Spring-street, Father HARTNEY started to drive a short distance alone. In turning the corner of Church and Mechanic streets the sleigh swung around, throwing him out, but apparently not injuring him. The horse took fright and ran down street till he came in contact with a yoke of oxen, which he ran against, knocking one of them down, and receiving injuries which soon caused his death. Father HARTNEY, apparently uninjured, walked down to where the horse fell, and afterward went back to where he had left Father O'REILLEY and informed him of the accident. They walked together to near where the horse was lying, and he went into a house, where, after sitting down, he remarked that he felt faint and weak, and almost immediately died. Several physicians were soon in attendance, but their services were unavailing. His body was removed to St. John's Church, and will be taken to Salem this morning for interment. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and was highly esteemed by his parishioners and acquaintances for his many endearing qualities of mind and heart.

Suffocation by Coal Gas in Wilmington—Narrow Escape of an Entire Family.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Jan. 15.

This morning, at about 7:30 o'clock, THOMAS DOHERTY, gardener for Mrs. GEORGE P. NORRIS, of this city, heard some one in the mansion-house scream for help. He hurried to the house, and met the coachman coming out, who said that they were all dying. DOHERTY hurried in, and found the girl whose screams he had heard lying on the steps insensible. Another girl who had slept with this one was also nearly insensible, and Mrs. NORRIS, who had been able to get up, was very giddy, and seemed likely to faint. Three other inmates of the mansion were affected in a similar manner. Mr. DOHERTY, on entering, noticed a strong smell of gas, and immediately raised all the windows in the house, which seemed to give the inmates some relief, though Mrs. NORRIS and the others were so sick and faint that they had to go to bed, and a physician was immediately sent for. The girl found on the stairs was the first to discover something was the matter. When she got up she awakened the other girl and remarked that she had a ringing in the ears and appeared to hear hammering in the room. She then attempted to go down stairs, but became insensible and fell as stated, giving the scream heard by the gardener. Mrs. NORRIS was so nearly suffocated that she was barely able to crawl upon her hands and knees to the door of an adjoining room, in which a lady slept. This lady was totally helpless, having been more seriously affected than the others. Her room is occupied usually as a bedroom for the children, but the latter were fortunately absent from home. The cause of this partial suffocation was the escape of the coal gas from the furnace. It is supposed the gas must have got into the hot-air flues, and thus been communicated to all parts of the building. All the persons injured were doing well this morning. The coachman felt the effects but slightly, sleeping in a remote part of the house.

Further Statements Respecting the Poisoning Case in Sandusky, Ohio.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Republican, Jan. 14.

Yesterday morning we were informed by a railroad officer of a most horrible poisoning affair, which has lately come to light in Upper Sandusky, on the Fort Wayne Road, surpassing in atrocity and fiendish cruelty even the Mrs. GRINDER scenes of poisoning in this city. The following are the circumstances as related to us:

"The woman accused of poisoning her children is a widow, aged from 40 to 45 years, and has been for a long time a resident of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Her husband, by whom she had four children, died some years ago. She never married again, but since his death has given birth to three illegitimate children, who have been living with her. The reputed father of these children lives in the city of Pittsburgh, it is said. It is reported that some time since he proposed to her that if she could get clear of her legitimate children he would provide for her and raise and educate the illegitimate ones. Soon after her eldest daughter, aged about 17 years, and living in a family some distance from Upper Sandusky, was suddenly taken sick, and her mother was sent for to see her. She grew rapidly worse after the mother's arrival, and died in great agony. The physicians could not account clearly for her symptoms, but having no suspicions of poison at the time, the body was buried. In about six months after the second daughter died suddenly with the same symptoms. A few weeks ago the next in age died in the same manner, and last week the last child (a boy) of her marriage was taken down, and by late accounts was at the point of death. These repeated singular and sudden deaths, all coinciding in symptoms and manner, aroused suspicions in the minds of the neighbors, which were strengthened by her loose and immoral course of life. The county authorities took the matter in hand for investigation, and last week, by their order, the body of the eldest daughter was disinterred, the stomach taken out and subjected to chemical analysis. The analysis discovered a large quantity of arsenic in the stomach, more than sufficient to cause death. As soon as this discovery was made the bodies of the other two victims were disinterred and their stomachs subjected to the same examinations, which resulted in the discovery of arsenic in each of them. The mother was arrested and committed to jail on Friday last, on a charge of murder of three of her children. There is great excitement in the town in relation to this terrible affair. It is said that the mother, in the case of the oldest daughter, who was about to be married, sent her as a present a poisoned cake, which the daughter received and ate, and that, fearing that this would not be fatal, she hastened to see her, and finding her prostrated, mixed more arsenic in the food she administered. Such horrible depravity seems too great almost for belief."

Rev. Dr. Bachman, of Charleston—A Long Pastorate.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Jan. 13.

Rev. JOHN BACHMAN, D.D., pastor of the English Lutheran Church of this city, completed the fifty-third year of his ministry in that church yesterday, and delivered an appropriate discourse from the words "Let us call to mind the days of the past." The sermon was a historical retrospect, referring chiefly to the past ministerial services of the preacher. The church was crowded both morning and evening with an attentive audience, many of whom had grown up under the teachings of their venerable pastor. Notwithstanding his weight of years, Dr. BACHMAN is an active minister of the gospel, and his anniversary sermon evinced the same clearness and ability that has always distinguished his discourses. Dr. BACHMAN was born at Rhinebeck, in the State of New-York, in 1790, of an old colonial family. His paternal ancestor, a Swiss gentleman, came to America as private secretary to WILLIAM PENN. He was ordained to the ministry in 1812, and called to the church in Charleston in 1815. For a time he preached in a wooden building in the rear of the present church, which was not erected until 1817. He was then in the habit of preaching a sermon in the German language once every month, but this practice has been discontinued for some time.

Of Dr. BACHMAN'S scientific attainments this is not the proper place to speak. For years he has been known throughout the world of letters as a distinguished naturalist, and his pen has been diligent in the cultivation of this vast and interesting field. His coöperation with the lamented AUDUBON in the preparation of the quadrupeds of North America, secured him a multiplicity of learned titles from every civilized country on the globe. His monograph on the "Unity of the Human Race" was written in the interest of science and revelation, and is worth reproduction in these days of Ariel mania.

Among the male members of Dr. BACHMAN'S congregation who had the pleasure of listening to his anniversary discourse, was one who was the first that had received the right of confirmation at his hands, and who, with the exception of an aged female member now absent from the city, is the oldest member of his flock. There are few ministers of the Gospel who have arrived at a riper age than Dr. BACHMAN. He has continued in the service of one church longer than any other, and, with the exception of Rev. Dr. HANCKEL, has been connected with the ministry a greater number of years than any other in the city.

The Arrests on the Charge of Counterfeiting at Suspension Bridge.

From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 16.

United States Deputy Marshal B. TOLES, of this city, and Mr. H. THOMAS, railway detective at Suspension Bridge, assisted by Officer A. COLLINS, succeeded yesterday morning in arresting two notorious coin counterfeiters, named DANIEL W. RHODES and JOHN COE, who for some time past have been doing a large business in circulating "bogus" coin for the Canada market.

Some time since Detective THOMAS had his attention called to the fact that a large number of counterfeit coins were being received at groceries on this side, and on inquiry he learned that most of them were received from men representing themselves as wood-choppers. His suspicions soon became fastened upon two young men who made occasional visits to the village for the purpose of purchasing food. Tuesday morning Mr. THOMAS came to Buffalo and called upon the United States Deputy. Warrants were taken out, and the officers repaired to the bridge and commenced a search for the suspected individuals. Leaving the village, they proceeded east about two miles and entered the forest, where they found a number of men engaged in chopping wood, and with a knack peculiar to detectives, they soon discovered the very men whom they were seeking. They were near a strong-built log hut, making a show of chopping wood. After a short parley the officers announced to the rascals that they were both prisoners, when the latter manifested a disposition to resist, but the appearance of Officer COLLINS, who had made a flank movement, and the muzzes of a couple of revolvers, induced them to change their minds, and they were both securely ironed. The shanty was then searched, and the result was the discovery of over one thousand dollars in counterfeit gold and silver pieces, consisting of silver fives, tens, twenty-fives and fifties; of gold, one dollar, quarter eagles and half eagles. The shanty contained a bed, stool and small cook stove and a barrel of coal. The counterfeit money in different stages of preparation was found under the bed, on shelves and in the pockets of the men. Some of the implements of manufacture were also found. On the persons of the prisoners, besides some of the bogus coin, the officers found $80 in good greenbacks. The men were brought to this city and taken before United States Commissioner GORHAM, who committed them to jail to await further examination. COE is about twenty-five years old, and RHODES some three years older, and both claim to belong in Virginia.

Another Outrage in Tennessee.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

At Linnville Station, Giles County, Tenn., last Saturday night three colored men were seized by sixteen white men, carried out into the woods, stripped, tied over a log, and then whipped at intervals for the space of two hours. They were told that this was done because they belonged to the Union League, and had voted the Radical ticket. After they were released, they were threatened with still rougher treatment if they did not leave the State. The white men were armed and wore masks. Three of the villians, TOM MITCHELL, HENRY FOX and MCDOUGHERTY, were recognized. They belong to the notorious "Kuklux Klan," which was implicated in the Pulaski riot last week. FRANK DICKERSON, one of the men whipped, reached Nashville to-day, and reported to Gen. CARLIN. His back is severely lacerated.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—In his last will and testament DANIEL T. WOODBURY, of Columbus, O., bequeathed $15,000 to the Lane Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati; $5,000 for the Permanent Fund of Marietta College; $5,000 for the American Board of Foreign Missions; $5,000 for the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions; $5,000 for the American Bible Society; $2,000 for the American and Foreign Christian Union Fund; $2,000 for the American Sunday-school Union, and $2,000 to the Trustees of the Presbyterian House for the Permanent Fund of the Publication Committee.

PERSONAL.—Mr. JEREMIAH D. PEABODY, of Zanesville, Ohio, the only surviving brother of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London, is on a visit to his relatives in Boston and its vicinity. He was present at the dedication of the Memorial Church in Georgetown, a few days since, and presented to the church the beautiful bronze chandelier which was erroneously credited to the grand-children of Mrs. PEABODY. A silver plate on it bears the inscription: "The offering of JEREMIAH D. PEABODY. Jan. 8, 1868."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 19, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London announces that upon the arrival of the steamship *Scotia* at Queenstown, Friday evening, George Francis Train and two of his fellow passengers were taken into custody by the Police. A charge of being active members of the Fenian organization in the United States is said to have brought about their arrest. Another telegram gives intelligence of an exchange of courtesies between Count Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome, and Francis II., the ex-King of the Two Sicilies. A Paris dispatch announces that the Duke de Persigny has opposed in a letter, the bill recently introduced for the government of the French press. Advices from Stockholm report the assembling of the Swedish Parliament and the making of a warlike speech by the King. The German Diet has passed the bill for a railway loan of forty million thalers.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday.

In the House, Mr. Ross retracted the remark he had made in the heat of debate on the previous day, charging that Mr. Farnsworth had drawn pay during the war, both as a Brigadier-General and member of Congress. Mr. Farnsworth was hardly satisfied with the retraction, claiming it was not explicit enough; and in the course of his remarks said that while he was fighting in the field, Mr. Ross was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, fighting the Union army in the rear. Mr. Ross indignantly denied ever having been inside any lodge of that order. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Baker made a speech opposing the ratification by Congress of the Russian-American Treaty, contending that the treaty-making power did not rest with the President alone, but that all treaties required the sanction of Congress, and the country was not in a condition to purchase more territory. Mr. Woodward addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances, declaring in favor of the repeal of the Legal-Tender act of 1862, and denouncing repudiation. A general debate on the subject ensued. Mr. Axtell spoke in opposition to the Reconstruction bill, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, a motion was agreed to appointing a committee of seven to examine into and report upon the manner and time of submitting the amended Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection. In Committee of the Whole, the report of the Committee on Education was considered, but, without disposing of the subject, the Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

An effort is to be made in Baltimore to complete the collection of funds for a monument to Edgar Allen Poe. It is proposed to remove the remains of the poet to Greenmount, and erect over them a suitable memorial. The project is in the hands of the school teachers of the city, who have already raised a considerable sum.

On the 19th of October, 1861, a judgment was given in Judge Meredith's Court, in Richmond, Va., for $165, in favor of John Avis, for the payment of jail fees, and for the expenses of the guard for keeping John Brown in Jefferson County jail, previous to his execution. The judgment was against the Auditor of the State, who appealed to the District Court of Appeals. A decision has recently been given affirming the judgment of the lower court.

A convention of those interested in the cod fisheries of New-England is to be holden in Boston the latter part of January. The object is to obtain from Congress an increase of tariff on imported fish, and a diminution of taxes imposed upon all articles used in the building, outfit and rigging of fishing vessels.

Gen. Meade sent a communication to the Georgia Convention, yesterday, informing that body there were no funds in the State Treasury with which to pay the members. He assured them, however, that he would use every means in his power to secure the necessary funds.

The Chicago and Allegheny Oil and Mining Company has brought a suit in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court against the United States Petroleum Company. The case involves a sum of $1,000,000, and 112 parties are involved along with the defendants as sub-tenants.

An explosion of a box of fireworks occurred in a confectionery-store in Pittsburgh, Penn., yesterday. One woman and a man were suffocated, and another man was fatally injured in consequence.

Capt. Timothy Deacy, late of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, announced in the Cable dispatch as captured in Ireland, has been in Lawrence, Mass., about two months, and is a member of the police force of that city.

Yesterday a fatal accident occurred at Yonkers, by which two men were killed and several others injured. The fatality was caused by the falling in of a building used for storing ice, into which at the time, a large quantity was being piled.

John G. Whittier, the poet, has been seriously ill for several weeks at his residence in Amesbury. There are now indications of improvement, but he is still unable to see visitors, or give attention to the numerous letters addressed to him.

An employe of the Government recently testified in the United States Court that counterfeit currency constitutes 15 per cent. of the circulating currency of Chicago, and 30 per cent. of that of the State at large.

The Mississippi Convention yesterday passed a resolution thanking Congress for having restored Secretary Stanton to the War Department.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, resolutions were adopted to pay each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First District $3,000 per annum in addition to their present salaries, and to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas to $10,000 per annum, and the Justices of the Marine Court to $8,000 per annum. A resolution to pay Joseph H. Toone $2,000 for services rendered to the Board of County Canvassers was adopted. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, making the appropriations for the County Government for the current year, was also adopted.

The Executive Union Republican Committee met last evening, and elected Mr. A. J. Dittenhoeffer President and Mr. Pierce C. Van Wyck Vice-President for the present year. A communication from Mr. F. J. Fithian, President of the Union Republican (Radical) General Committee, replying to a letter from Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, on the subject of a proposed union of the two branches, was received and placed on record.

Two rowdies, named Kennedy and Logan, were sentenced at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, to six months' imprisonment each for robbing a companion of $23 50, whom they decoyed to a sequestered place near the East River, one of them holding him by the arms while the other rifled his pocket.

Decrees of divorce were granted by the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Cardozo presiding, in the actions entitled Maria L. Castano vs. Louis Castano and Hermin A. Doehler vs. Wilhelm Doehler. In the latter case the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

A meeting of whisky-dealers was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday. A series of resolutions favoring the reduction of the tax on whisky were passed, and a letter from Mr. Curtis, an Illinois distiller, approving of their contemplated action, was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The examination into the charges now pending against Garniss C. Baker, late paying teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Three witnesses were examined for the defence, which closed the testimony. The case will be summed up on Tuesday afternoon.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday, 18th inst., was 411—a decrease of 16 as compared with the number reported for the previous week.

A Matter that May be Serious.

The cable brings us the report that, upon the arrival of the *Scotia* at Queenstown on Friday last, a body of English Police went on board and arrested George Francis Train, and two other passengers named Grinnell and Gee from this City.

The report adds that these gentlemen were "taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization." We can hardly assume that this is an accurate description of the crime for which these persons are held to answer by the English authorities. The London reporter, (and the report comes from London,) would scarcely be likely to be informed very accurately on this particular point. He might know the fact of the arrest, but could scarcely have read the warrant under which it was made, or learned the precise nature of the offence for which they are to be put upon their trial.

The British Government can scarcely suppose that they can put an American citizen on his trial in England for an offence of any kind, except some one recognized by the law of nations, committed wholly outside British jurisdiction and within the jurisdiction of the United States. The naturalized Americans who have been tried, convicted and punished in England, have been charged with crimes committed *in England*. In no instance, so far as we are aware, have the British authorities exercised or claimed the right to try men *there* for crimes committed *here*. To belong to a Fenian organization in America may or may not be a crime against the laws of the United States; and if our Government chooses to put anybody on trial for such a matter it can do so. But Great Britain has no jurisdiction over anybody,—whether an American citizen or not,—so long as he is within the United States. And our Government most certainly will not allow her to assume it.

It would neither be just nor safe to form an opinion of the case on the meagre and unreliable report of it, which is all we have as yet. But the country will await further accounts with a good deal of interest, and perhaps some anxiety.

The Alleged English Appeal to the Pope—The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

We can scarcely attach credence to the report that England is about to formally intercede with the Pope to exert his influence toward the tranquillization of Ireland. The telegraphic announcement is to the effect that Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador at Vienna, and Lord Clarendon had gone to Rome for that purpose. With regard to the first-named nobleman, it must be remarked that England has already an informal channel of diplomatic communication with the Holy See, and that the employment of an individual of high diplomatic rank, even though not specially accredited, would make the step too formal. England would scarcely expose herself to the rebuff which a formal appeal to the Pope for help might entail. Lord Clarendon, on the other hand, though more likely to gain the ear of the Pope than most English statesmen, is too thoroughly attached to the Whig Party to be employed in such a matter by the Conservative Government. The probable truth is, that Lord Clarendon has gone to Rome in order, if possible, to arrive at some understanding with the Pope on Irish matters that may prove advantageous to his party, and that Lord Bloomfield has been sent there to watch Lord Clarendon. We do not in the least believe that England has formally appealed to the Pope for assistance. But the fact that a *canard* to that effect can have obtained circulation is illustrative of a new and serious phase in the relations between England and Ireland. The declaration recently signed by many Roman Catholic clergy in Limerick, is a startling document. They declare with solemnity their conviction that nothing short of separation from England and the government of Ireland by her own Parliament. This at once imparts a new and serious difficulty into the matter. These priests, headed by a dean, are not likely to have taken this step without the knowledge that their ecclesiastical superiors would not disapprove. If the influence of the priesthood is about to be used to incite the Irish to demand separation, the solution of England's difficulty seems more hopeless than ever. England cannot, if she would, give up Ireland; and this demand for separation, coming from the quarter from which it does, will put a weapon into the hands of the obstructives in England. The men who refuse to be enlightened, and who cling to the old system of ruling Ireland which has been so long tried and so lamentably found wanting, will at once commence to work upon the strong Protestantism of the English masses, and to thereby damage almost hopelessly the prospect of an early and peaceful settlement. We still believe that the established church in Ireland and the land laws are the two cardinal points, just legislation on which will leave Ireland few, if any, tangible grievances, and though a large and influential party in England is prepared to do justice, it will be up-hill work when their opponents can point to the spectacle of these clergy refusing in anticipation measures of religious relief, and rushing into the arena of politics. If they had determined to make mischief, and prolong agitation without securing any practical benefit for Ireland, they could not have done so more effectually. We do not suppose that England has any very great influence with the Pope just now, and we do not believe that she would attempt to exercise what she has in the manner she is reported to have done. But at the present crisis the Roman Catholic hierarchy is unquestionably a great power in Ireland, and if its united action is to be that of the Limerick clergy, it bodes ill for a speedy pacification of Ireland.

St. Thomas and St. John.

Shall we add the names of these two saints to the calendar of the Union? Let us consider their merits and demerits. St. Thomas is one of the Virgin group of West India islands, thirty-eight miles east from Porto Rico. Its area is twenty-four square miles. Not far from the shore the hills rise to the height of several hundred feet, and the surface of the island is like the broken country of Western Massachusetts. The land was once well wooded, but the trees are now few and far between. The soil is sandy and not fertile. Indeed, St. Thomas was not canonized because of agricultural virtues. Only about 2,500 acres are under cultivation. On these acres cotton and sugar-cane were the principal products before the abolition of Slavery.

The value of St. Thomas consists in its *location*. It is the keystone of the arch formed by the islands of the West Indies. It is the controlling point of the Atlantic Archipelago. It is not only the convenient, but the necessary stopping place of all the English, French and Spanish steamships which run to Havana, to the Windward Islands, to Venezuela, Brazil, and the South American dependencies. The United States steamers to Brazil find St. Thomas the most convenient stopping place. So with the Royal Mail Line running from Halifax to Rio Janeiro. It is the supply port of the colonial steamers belonging to the leading commercial nations of Europe. The distance is so great to South America that the steamers find it desirable, indeed, necessary, to take in coals on the way, and St. Thomas is precisely on the way. It is the port of supplies for the passing commerce of all countries. Anything and everything for the repair or furnishing of vessels can be obtained at this island. Indeed, one may affirm that anything for the supply of the wants of man furnished by commerce can be found in the shops of St. Thomas, except heavy woolen goods, and even these can be obtained to a limited extent. It is, in fact, a wholesale and retail commercial centre in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, where many nations and peoples keep the supply and demand in active and equable movement. Three thousand vessels enter the port every year. One steamer arrives each day, on the average, throughout the year. The flags of diverse countries are ever flying in the harbor, This remarkable commerce is not alone because St. Thomas is a free port, but because of its location. To be sure, the duty levied by the Danish Government is but nominal, about one-and-a-half per cent., and this virtual free trade doubtless has a favorable effect; but the real and enduring vitality of the commerce of this island consists in the convenience and safety of its harbor. It is right at the point where three highways of the Atlantic intersect.

The harbor is land-locked, with a gateway of abundant but not excessive width. If in imagination one may bend the Highlands of the Hudson below Newburgh into the arc of an ellipse, which is three-fourths of the circumference, and whose major diameter approaches the width of New-York Bay, one may see the harbor of St. Thomas. It has roomy anchorage for two hundred vessels.

The population of the island is between thirteen and fourteen thousand. The employments of the people are, of course, principally commercial, such as belong to the down-town of New-York. They depend for almost all supplies of food, clothing, furniture and fuel on importations. The United States exports flour, beef, pork and miscellaneous wares to the island.

The commercial buildings are constructed principally of stone, sometimes covered with a rough stucco, and are mostly of two stories. A few of the principal buildings are of three stories. Many of the dwelling-houses are frame buildings, of one story, with roofs of tile or tin. The sides of the hill towards the harbor are terraced, and the town presents a picturesque appearance, with the houses ranging one above another. There are three abutments from the concave of hill, with ravines between, and on these the town is built, so that it has the appearance of three towns close together.

And now we are ready to answer the question, why does the United States want to annex St. Thomas?

1. She needs it in time of peace. We are coming to be so great a commercial nation that we must have a port in the West Indies under our control, for the supply and refitting of our many steam and sail vessels. Our surprising growth necessitates this provision for the future. We can get on perhaps a few years longer as we are, without serious damage, but now is the best time to provide for the inevitable necessity, when we can do it easily and economically. The wise man is he who in the opportune present provides for the future emergency.

2. The United States needs St. Thomas in case of war.

We have learnt a lesson from a national experience during the rebellion. The ports of the West Indies all sympathized with the rebels. Their piratical craft found welcome and shelter. Our men-of-war met nothing but hindrances, coldness, insult. We were at the mercy of our enemies and their abettors. If any United States war vessel, cruising in mid-Atlantic for the protection of our merchantmen, got out of supplies or needed repairs, she had no friendly port in which to refit. Very likely she must come all the way home to be put in effective trim. If the United States had owned St. Thomas seven years ago the country would have saved tens of millions during the last war. Indeed the cargo of one vessel, destroyed in sight of St. Thomas by a rebel privateer which ran out of that harbor, would pay for more than half the cost of the island.

The harbor with little expense can be made a very Gibraltar. It would prove an impregnable fort for the protection of our great commercial navy, commanding the broad thoroughfares of the Atlantic. Other nations see this. The London *Morning Star*, which favored us during the rebellion, speaks of the contemplated purchase as one of the masterly strokes of policy for the protection of this country. And yet it is a remarkable fact that no one of the European Powers proposes any interference or offers any obstacle to the purchase. The reason for this is, that each of the Powers prefers to have the island belong to the United States rather than to a rival Power of the Old World. Thus we can peacefully acquire this valuable defence.

And now as to St. John, or St. Jan. This island is so close to St. Thomas that it must go with it. Indeed, in the bargain between the United States and Danish Powers St. Jan is thrown in. It has an area of forty square miles and a population of about two thousand. Guns planted on either island command the other.

But, say some people, of what worth is a harbor which is every now and then swept by a hurricane and upheaved by an earthquake? This depends upon their frequency. The last hurricane before the one of the 29th of October, 1867, occurred in 1837. The life of an entire generation has elapsed between the two. So brave a people as the Americans won't mind about a hurricane once in thirty years! We have not heard that Commodore Vanderbilt has offered Harlem stock at any discount since the hurricane which swept over the Harlem track the other day. And as for the earthquakes at St. Thomas, no one of the inhabitants remembers when they ever had one before. There is a record of one somewhere about a century ago. It is not likely that any of the present generation will be alive when the next one comes off. And if it does no more injury than this has done, to topple over an old church spire, tumble down one or two buildings and thoroughly frighten the people, nobody will then say that we paid too much for St. Thomas! A stiff breeze and a tremulous ground are incidents occasional, unimportant, remote; a mid-Atlantic harbor, in peace a blessing, and in war a defence, is an essential—now and always!

Which are the Drunkards?

Rev. Newman Hall, since his return to England from his recent visit to this country, has been making a speech in reference to the American habit of drinking and the existence of drunkenness, to which he referred in several of his American addresses. It will be remembered that he declared here that he had seen more drunkenness in England in one day than in America during his entire visit—and that, too, though he had visited New-York, Washington and other wicked places. It may be remembered, also, that there seemed to be a curious contradiction between this speech of the English clergyman and another speech delivered about the same time in England by an American Bishop, in which the American declared that he had seen more drunkenness in his own country in one day than he had seen during his stay of some months in England. There was no particular difficulty, however, in crediting the statements of *both* these gentlemen as they then stood. If we visited the station-houses in New-York, we might see a good many drunken men every night, while if, on going to England, we stayed at Lambeth Palace, we might not see a single drunkard. If, in like manner, we took up our abode in St. Giles', in London, we might see far more drunkards than we could see in New-York if we dwelt in Fifth-avenue. In fact, the assertion of neither clergyman was worth anything in a general view, though they might both have a certain interest in displaying the result of their observations in each other's country.

Dr. Hall, however, has returned to the subject in some remarks he delivered at a New-Year's festival in London. He took occasion to refer to the apparent difference of opinion on the question, and then emphatically pronounced it to be true that, "notwithstanding his having seen some of the worst parts of New-York, visited and explored many other American cities, and traveled night and day, he had seen more drunkenness in walking home from his church in Blackfriars-road, *via* the New Cut, Lambeth Marsh, and Westminster Bridge, than he had seen during a three months' stay in the United States." And still again he declares that "the worst he had seen in London was much worse than the worst the Police of New-York could show him and friends in the dark regions of that City." He made a number of other assertions in the same direction on the subject, all of which were preëminently complimentary to the United States and their habits, manners and morals.

Our own opinion is, that Dr. Hall is not only correct in the statement of his own observations, (in this he is, of course, correct,) but that he is right in his general inference therefrom, that there is far less drunkenness in the great cities of America than in those of England and Scotland. The Police statistics of Glasgow and Liverpool (not to speak of London) are far worse than those of New-York in this matter. We feel certain, also, that the facts are far worse for these British cities than their statistics. It is our conviction, after a good deal of reading, comparison and observation, that in no part of the world (not even in Sweden or Norway) is there anything like the proportion of drunkenness that there is in the British islands.

Furthermore, the Police returns of New-York show that the greater number of arrests for drunkenness in this City are not Americans. Much the greater proportion are foreigners, who are simply displaying habits that they previously acquired in their own countries.

The Americans are a *drinking* people, but not a *drunken* people. We are more apt to get intoxicated with politics than with liquor, and a hundred are delirious over party questions to one who has the *delirium tremens* of alcohol.

The Match-Game at the South.

With the Conventions, the whole Southern problem seems to have lapsed into a grand game of disfranchisement and enfranchisement. As in that juvenile pastime, which begins by each "side" aiming by various tricks to throw out all possible players of the other before the main contest, so here we find future political control to be that for which these bodies are mainly legislating. It is a match-game, where the winner will be the party that can put *hors de combat* for future battles at the polls the greatest number of its enemy, while enrolling and qualifying for the same struggles the greatest number of its friends.

That seems to be about what reconstruction is coming to at the South on the present "line." The Alabama Convention was hardly in working order before it commenced vigorously "disfranchising the disloyal." The Georgia Convention followed suit. The Virginia Convention is proposing to adopt the Alabama class of "exceptions" to the right of suffrage, and Mr. Morrissey, of Richmond, put in a resolution going so far as to disfranchise forever anybody who ever held "any office whatever—town, county, city or State—in hostility to the United States, or who has advocated or sustained war upon the United States by speaking or writing." How many people *capable* of "speaking or writing" would escape this sweeping proposition it would be difficult to say.

On the other hand, the Conventions are as liberal in the enfranchisement of the freedmen, on whom the party leaders expect to count, as they are illiberal the other way. Every proposed restriction, such as a reading and writing qualification, a property qualification and service in the army, is met with suspicion and irritation. In short, the plan seems to be to so hedge up and fence in the way back to the Union, that no Southern State can ever, in years to come, wander from the straight and narrow path which leads Radical candidates into office. It is this and this alone that makes the road to reconstruction a "hard road to travel."

We might properly arraign some of the more obstinate Conservatives for aiming at the same thing—to give the right of suffrage to all their political friends and deny it to all their political foes, without the slightest reference to what either justice demands or what the current of the times will certainly secure. But the Conservatives are under the absolute control of their opponents, on whose course, therefore, strictures of this sort are more timely as well as better deserved. Some of these latter seem actually astounded that Congress does not in some mysterious way "disfranchise" at the North all people who do not habitually vote the Radical ticket.

No forced and unnatural system of suffrage can forever maintain itself, and one day—very soon in our country—it has to find its real equipoise. So much would be true even were the Conventions clothed with a finality of power which does not invest them now, when two supervisory bodies, each greater than they, will pass their work in judgment—Congress and the Southern people. Any unprejudiced man, capable of forming an opinion on the course of the Conventions, must see that some of them are turning the question of suffrage, at least, partially into a game for the retention of political power. He will see that the great problem before them is—not that of restoring the State to the Union—but of determining how far they can safely go in enfranchising the blacks and disfranchising the whites, to gain their ultimate political objects, and yet pass the double ordeals of Congress and the people. Even here they have sometimes been too fast. We have quoted the resolution offered by one of the Hunnicutt Party in Virginia for disfranchisement. The very first man disfranchised under that rule would be Hunnicutt himself, as the back files of his paper show.

Let the moderate men in the Conventions take warning lest their work wholly degenerates into such a sorry affair as that we have described. The creature is less than the creator. The power which makes the Conventions can break them, and will, we trust, break so much of their work as is unworthy of its subject. We are often told that the people of the Union would not leave the decision of the great Southern question to those whose fresh disloyalty made them unfit to judge of it. Neither will the people of the Union leave the same question to those who, being tried, have proved themselves incapable of solving it, or able to solve it only in the interests of partisan managers.

MINOR TOPICS.

The London *Times* is disposed to be rather cordial and complimentary toward us just now, and is extremely anxious to see that the new Minister to Washington shall be a person to meet our ideas on the subject of national ambassadors. It asserts that we have a right to the very best man in that line, and objects to Mr. Thornton, as not good enough for us—since he has not been largely talked about or much known. The *Times* suggests noblemen—the Duke of Argyle, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Dufferin, Lord Cranborne, Lord Kimberly—and says of us "they are too thoroughly English not to be influenced in some degree by the prestige of rank." No doubt; but if Mr. Thornton's influence can bring about a just settlement of pending differences, we shall think him as good any lord in Debrett.

It is a notable fact that our German population, usually supposed to be the gravest and least mercurial order of men, show the strongest inclination to be sociable and jolly. Our island races are nothing compared with the Teutons in that respect. The German Arion Society, which had its first merry meeting in New-York a few nights ago, is one more expression of those festive tendencies of the *fatherlanders*, who seem to have learned the secret of amusing themselves in the gayest and most grotesque manner, without rudeness or extravagance. Their motto seems to be—

> "Mix with your cares a little folly,
> 'Tis pleasant sometimes to be jolly,"

and certainly it would be no harm to qualify our severe and exhausting spirit of trading and working with this German pleasantry and *abandon*. It ought to be a congenial thing here, for New-York was once a Knickerbocker city.

The Toronto *Leader* corrects two misapprehensions of matters of fact which influenced the action of Congress in regard to Father McMahon, who was tried in Canada, and is now in prison there, for matters connected with the invasion of Canada. He was not tried, as Gen. Banks assumed, for treason, but for "invasion of the province, with hostile intent;"—and he was denied a mixed jury, which Gen. Banks also assumed he ought to have had as a foreigner. On the contrary, it was allowed him, but his own counsel declined it.

The culture of fish has for several years past been renewed with good success in various parts of the Old World—in France especially. We say renewed; for in the Middle Ages, and even in the classic times before them, fish-ponds were employed to preserve and furnish food for the owners of them. Latterly the practice has been enlarged, and rivers have become the seminaries of that interesting sort of industry. Our own country, too, is beginning to see the necessity of it; and the New-England Legislatures—especially those of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire—are encouraging private individuals to stock the Merrimac, the Connecticut and other streams with the spawn of shad and salmon. In this State, Mr. Seth Green, of Mumford, has engaged with ardor in the business. He procures the spawn—that of the shad—and having hatched it carefully in boxes, throws the infant fishes into the water by millions. He says he has the means of giving a thousand millions of shad-embryos to the streams in a year. The productive powers of the fishy creation are such as to justify the largest hopes and estimates. If, as somebody says, the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a notable benefactor of his kind, the man who sends two shads to market in March for one sent before deserves well of his fellow-countrymen—for the shad is a delightful fish, and disputes the fresh-water supremacy with the salmon. This last is also largely provided for by our culturers; and the salmon-fry of the Connecticut River must not be disturbed by the net till the year 1872; that time being allowed for the renewal of the tribe, which for several years has been diminishing in the stream. The New-England Commissioners of Fisheries have taken measures to stock the Connecticut and its tributaries with salmon-fry, procured in a great measure from Canadian or New-Brunswick streams.

Our national excursionists are enjoying themselves famously, it seems, and must be loth to wind up the affair. In their holiday naval ramble they have now got as far as Naples, and have had a splendid time everywhere. Indeed, it is a subject of discussion in the navy, who had the better luck, those persons who took part in the Fox embassy, or those who are now on the Farragut expedition. The retinues in both cases are said to be perfectly satisfied with their good fortune. Some officers, however, are impatient for the second excursion's return, that they may make up a party for a third. We would advise these latter not to count too much on the future. One resolution has been introduced into Congress asking for a bill of particulars of the expenses of Mr. Fox's trip; another for the reduction of our squadron in European waters; and a third for general retrenchment of naval expenses. These tokens are ominous for would-be excursionists in government vessels.

John Bull has been always very slow to adopt the ideas and practical modes of any of the foreigners; and still more slow to let those foreigners come in and impose their improvements upon him. But if the foreigner should be an American, then his slowness becomes a sort of doggedness, and don't see it and won't have it. But he thinks about it for all that, and, after a little, he goes and does the thing himself. A few years ago Mr. Train hurried him into the fashion of street rails, whereupon he (Bull) pulled them all up again. Now he is coming round of his own accord, and even asking Mr. Eastman, our Consul at Bristol, to state his meaning on the subject of those street cars. Mr. Eastman had been exhibiting some plans and models of our horse-cars in the Paris Exposition, and he is now doing the same in London, where he has been greatly encouraged, and where the citizens are looking anxiously for some such conveyances. John Bull did not like the idea of being trained into this innovation. But he will soon adopt it. It is discussed in the London journals, and the chief objection seems to be the injury the rails would inflict on the wheels of the common vehicles. That the objection is a valid one our experience conclusively shows. In portions of this City the street-rails almost exclude carriages. This ought to be reformed—and so ought a good many other abuses.

We have got a little Newfoundland, it seems, in our late purchase of Alaska—that is, a cod fishery, situated in the neighborhood of that far-stretching peninsula. The natives and others familiar with that region say the fishes swarm habitually in those waters, their haunt comprising a space of 60,000 square miles. It is also said that they are more plentiful than off Newfoundland. It has been objected that the rains, fogs and general moisture of the Walrussia climate will not allow the people there to dry their fish. But it has been shown that the atmosphere is dry enough to permit the farmers to save their hay; and that amount of drought would enable the fishermen to preserve their own crop. In some parts of Newfoundland there is too much moisture for hay-saving; and yet that does not hinder fish-drying. Even allowing that our Alaska "heavy-wet" is not very propitious in this case, perhaps an artificial drying could be furnished by means of that Walrussia coal they speak of. A good cod fishery is worth some enterprising effort to save it.

It is not likely that the skating pond of Prospect Park in Brooklyn will maintain any dangerous rivalry with that in the Central Park—for this season, at least. Next year they will have something better to show than they have now no doubt; for they have lake-spaces at command much superior apparently to those of the Central Park. Prospect Park will be the superior of the two in picturesque effects, but ours will be always the most popular; for, being in the midst of peopled streets and great thoroughfares, it will always have the greatest crowd; and men in general, being social animals, love any place in the world, even a church, on the Sabbath—for being lively and crowded. In this part of the comparison, Prospect Park is a long way behind, and must remain so till Brooklyn grows away over the ridge, and stands 200,000 strong on the rich plain at the other side.

A writer on the Philadelphia *Press* has been expressing some harsh and scornful things about Mr. Dickens and his manner of reading. This is not a crime, to be sure; but it is worse; it is rather *low*. Mr. Dickens has come to ask our hospitality for a brief space, and that consideration alone should secure him a kind-hearted welcome. We should not be worse than the Ishmaelites of the desert, who look upon the stranger as a god-send and treat him accordingly. Americans should not ill-treat a guest while he is under their roof and at their mercy.

The discussion of the great bridge to Brooklyn, which died away in the fine weather, has been renewed with the ice-cakes in the bay, and people are wondering if they are going to have it. One thing, at least, is certain—that New-York City needs to extend itself, so to speak, beyond its peninsula and over the adjacent ground on both sides. In view of such a necessity, it is also proposed to erect a suspension bridge from Fort Lee, in Jersey, to Washington Heights. Another bridge will shortly be necessary from the eastern edge of the City to one of the islands in the river and so to the shore of Long Island.

The late success of Prussia was very unfortunate for Europe. It has powerfully recommended the stern military system that enabled her to make such prompt and vigorous aggression; while, at the same time, it has forced the other monarchies, in a mood of alarm or jealousy, to get up great belligerent systems on the same plan. The noise of arms is heard throughout Europe—in preparation; and every thing shows that the five or six millions of men trained to war on that arena will find some violent work to do before long. Napoleon has just *Prussianized* all France by establishing the Moveable National Guard.

The Californians, who, like the rest of us, are grumbling somewhat under pressure of their multifarious taxes, have found one leak of the public money that they propose to stop. When their Constitution was framed, at least one-fourth of the constituency of the forty-eight delegates who signed it were native Californians of the Spanish-American race. It was therefore, by a very natural courtesy on the part of the intruding majority, provided in the Constitution that all laws, decrees, &c., requiring publication should be published in the English and Spanish languages. But now, the English speakers and readers have increased ten fold, and the Spanish have decreased in like proportion; there are English schools in all the Spanish counties; all of the rising generation are trained to speak English, and those who read Spanish to read English also; and it is probable that, of all the reading people in the State, not more than 500 are unable to read English—probably not half a dozen, who would be likely to read the State documents. The Legislature, therefore, has proposed an amendment abolishing that requirement of the Constitution, and thus easily and properly saving many thousands every session for translating, printing, binding and issuing their laws in Spanish.

The old Christmas Tree of Germany in the Catholic times was made sacred and interesting by an image of the child Jesus attached to its branches; and the clergy of Paris, encouraged by the Imperial family, are restoring this feature, along with a great many other middle-age observances. An image-maker in that city produced beautiful little waxen figures of the Holy Child, which made a show of moving its arms and opening its eyes and greatly delighted the common people. It is becoming a Paris fashion; but will not become one with us very probably.

It is curious to consider how dissatisfied we can be with our own principle of free action in trade and business. We complain of the high prices of certain articles, and make clubs to pull them down and thwart them, in some degree—somewhat in the spirit of the old sumptuary laws. We cannot rely on open competition to do us justice in general, apparently. The gentlemen who do business and want dinner or lunch down-town, are now meditating, with Prof. Blot's assistance, a league against the restaurant people, whose tariff is considered too high. The Professor is to organize two or three eating-houses on the principles of good cookery and reasonable prices. This may go on for a time. But business nature will reclaim its order, in any relaxation of the league, and the victuallers will "buy in the cheapest and sell in in the dearest market," according to the inevitable law of all trading.

Very Sharp Dealing.

An apt illustration of the way in which improper legislation is pushed through Albany is found in the last report of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. A year or two ago an act was passed, directing the removal of the Croton Aqueduct line, and requiring that it should run through Ninetieth-street, Eighth-avenue and the Central Park to the old Reservoir—the expense to be borne by the City at large. It was a puzzle at the time to understand why the alteration was ordered, or who was to be benefited in the premises, excepting, of course, to those who were fully in the secret. The explanation of the matter now comes out in this manner: When the old aqueduct line was laid, full compensation was given to those persons through whose property it passed for damages. Lately, however, these owners found that the lots on the line of the aqueduct had greatly appreciated in value in consequence of the growth of the City, and they were desirous of having the conduit removed in order to sell their property for building purposes. They canvassed the matter quietly, and they, or their agents, succeeded in procuring the passage of a bill for the removal of the aqueduct, saddling all the expense of the change upon the City. The result of this astute piece of jobbery is that the property owners not only get their lands back with all their increased value, but pocket as well the handsome amount which was originally awarded them for damages, with its accrued interest for many years. The Commissioners vouch for one case in which a property-owner received $20,000 about twenty years since for damages of this character, and now this same person gets his property back to put in the real estate market. In other words, he pockets $20,000 and interest thereon, for the use of a strip of land for twenty years, the fee of which was vested in the City by the original payment of that sum to him. A clearer case of swindling could scarcely be made out.

The Blot Club.

From a prospectus before us, we learn that it is proposed to form an association, with the above title, of gentlemen who desire to dine well, and yet dine at a restaurant, and for whom Prof. Blot will be *chef de cuisine*. Down-town dining-rooms are to be established immediately—one between Fulton and Wall streets, another between Fulton and Chambers. These are to be gotten up in good taste, floors comfortably carpeted, and the strictest order and cleanliness observed in all things. Prof. Blot will personally select and superintend all articles served up, while the figures on the bill of fare, says the prospectus, "will be as low as those set down at inferior and promiscuous restaurants." Membership is secured by the payment of a subscription fee of five dollars, the aggregate subscriptions to form the working capital of the company. Already several hundred, down-town merchants and others, have given their names to the project, and it bids fair for speedy realization.

Any hopeful scheme of relief for the ill-fed, overcharged sufferers whose duties prohibit the "comforts of a home" at dinner-time, is welcome, and has our best wishes. The name of Prof. Blot gives character to this one, being in itself a guarantee that there will be no collision of interests from which subscribers might come off losers and hungry.

A Judicial Abuse.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, by a liberal construction of the law which creates them, have been in the habit of dividing the work—one sitting one week and the other the next—instead of carrying on the business of the tribunal jointly, as the statute intended. In other words, they have consulted their convenience by devoting just one half of their time to the public service when they are required by law to give the whole of it. This pleasant little arrangement has, however, suddenly come to an end. The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in reviewing the proceedings in a case which was before the Special Sessions, and reversing the judgment of that Court, took occasion to say that there is no authority in the act for one Justice to act independently of the other, except in the case of sickness or absence from the City, in which event the record of the Court should show the reason. The decision of the Supreme Court is righteous, but it remains to be seen whether it will be heeded.

The Morgue.

About a year since a Morgue was established at Bellevue Hospital, the value of which has been fully demonstrated after twelve months' experience of its operation. Since the opening of the institution there have been received no less than 105 bodies—the remains of those who have dropped dead in the streets or been drowned in our rivers. More than one-half of these deceased persons have been identified through the agency of the Morgue, and have received decent burial at the hands of friends, instead of being consigned, as would otherwise have been the case, to nameless sepulchre in Potter's Field. The fact in itself that the relatives of so many deceased persons have been afforded the sad satisfaction of claiming their remains is sufficient to commend the Morgue to favor, and to warrant all the expense that has yet been incurred to establish and sustain it. When, however, in addition to this, we consider that the exhibition of the remains and the minute examination and record which are made of them, and of the clothing of the deceased, [illegible] clue to crimes, of which there can be no [illegible] many of these unknown dead are victims, [illegible] ance of the establishment is largely enhanc[illegible]

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Universal Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—The Plans of the Majority—Gen. Meade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

It was clearly manifested yesterday that a majority of the Convention will unhesitatingly adopt those portions of the proposed article of the Constitution on franchise, which establish universal negro suffrage, eligibility to office, &c., and exclude from the ballot-box and from office all those whom the Constitutional Amendment and the Reconstruction laws now exclude. Mr. Bryant, the Chairman of the Committee, expresses complete confidence in his ability to pass these provisions without any difficulty, and my own observation confirms the justice of his confidence. In every test that has been made, either directly or indirectly, involving the limitation of the suffrage, the imposition of any qualification in its exercises, or the exclusion from the right to hold office or sit on juries of any class, unmistakable evidence has been afforded that the controlling majority of the Convention will be compactly united in opposition to any such proposition. It has also been demonstrated that the support of the majority to the Relief bill, or any other measure in which other wings of the Convention may be and are interested, will depend on the adoption of an ultra-radical constitution on the points I have indicated. Mr. Parrott, the President of the Convention, is one of the most prominent and earnest advocates of relief, and for two days he has left the chair, and used every means of argument and persuasion by addresses to the Convention and private influence with delegates to get the subject taken up and acted on, but he has been invariably outflanked up to this time. A negro delegate from Macon, named Turner, the most conservative of the colored men in the Convention, and, I think, the most intelligent, declared to-day that he would never agree to abolish or relieve "the financial slavery of the whites" until he first saw that the whites were going to remove every political disability from his race. Turner was rather more candid in his avowal than many others, but it is quite plain that the same reasoning controls the Radical wing of the Convention. Meantime the table groans under the weight of the plans, ordinances, resolutions and petitions for relief, and time but seems to add to their number and volume.

There are other features of the franchise report which will meet violent opposition, both in the Convention and with the people. It proposes to give the suffrage not only to all naturalized citizens, but to all who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, and provides that a residence of six months in the State and of three months in a county shall be sufficient for the purpose of voting.

It is possible, nay, from what I can learn, it is probable, that the Radicals may be induced to yield somewhat on the question of disfranchisement, provided they are allowed to have their own way on other matters. But there is no chance of their having so smooth a path to follow. Those who will consent to universal suffrage as the price of peace will not yield one jot more, and will oppose the eligibility to office and the service of negroes on juries to the bitter end; first, because they think such a concession would be destructive of prosperity and social quiet, and second, because they maintain that is unnecessary to do more than the Reconstruction laws require. Then again there are others who will never agree even to universal suffrage, and who will insist on a property or educational qualification as essential to safety. The best intelligence, social influence and political experience of the Convention are to be found among these last-mentioned classes. On the questions of office and juries they will be united, and they will withdraw and break up the Convention sooner than support the Radical demand on either one or the other. Nevertheless I do not entertain a doubt of the ability of the Radicals to carry their measures. Before the people I am not at all so certain that they will be so successful. We Conservatives under the Macon organization are very active and are growing rapidly in strength. In every county in the State clubs are formed, meetings are being held, and speeches made by men of ability and local popularity. These men will, to a man, oppose every scheme of negro suffrage. Ex-Governor Brown, and those who think with him, however widely they may differ from the Conservatives, and however hostile they may be to them, will vote with them and in opposition to the action of the Convention, if the Convention goes one step beyond the grant of the suffrage to the negroes. The advocates of a qualified suffrage will do likewise, and when the time comes the three combined will be a very redoubtable force to encounter. The extremists are aware of this. They have had abundant notice of it; but it does not seem to exercise the least moderating influence upon them. Their opponents represent as the reason for their obstinacy their confidence that Congress wants an ultra-Radical reconstruction or none at all; and that if additional legislation is needed to secure this result, it will be enacted, because an anti-Radical Georgia is not desired. I heard it very confidently charged by opponents of the majority of the Convention that a resolution has been prepared, and is now ready to be offered by Mr. C. Hopkins, ex-revenue-tax collector for Savannah, praying Congress to enact that whatever Constitution may be adopted by the Convention, when approved by Congress, shall be of force without its being submitted to, and approved by the people. How true this may be I cannot say. I only know my informants made the statement as of their positive knowledge. I have also heard it confidently reported that it is the purpose of over forty members of the Convention who are opposed to the radical plans, in case the majority insist on their extreme measures, to move to unseat the negroes and the Northern men in the Convention, like Messrs. Bryant, Prince and Richardson on the ground that they are not legally citizens of Georgia, and in case of failure to withdraw from the Convention in a body, and thus leave it without a quorum. I believe that this plan *was* entertained, but I fancy that it has been abandoned, partially at least.

The resolution which was adopted yesterday, indorsing, or rather affirming, the validity of the State bonds issued by authority of the Legislature of 1865-6, was for the purpose of allaying the anxiety which exists in commercial circles that the Convention may repudiate them or pronounce them illegal. The removal of Gov. Jenkins and the general belief that the funds of the State will be used to pay the Convention, leaving the interest on the debt unpaid, and that the income of the State railroad will be used for other purposes than that for which it was pledged, namely, to secure the public debt, have caused the bonds to depreciate very much, and have materially damaged, but temporarily, it is hoped, the credit of Georgia. There was some difficulty in persuading the Convention, especially the negroes, to vote for the resolution. They feared a cat in the meal-tub, and until they saw there was no cat there, Bradley and his friends could not be persuaded to vote for the resolution.

Gen. Meade impresses all honest men who approach him as determined to do his duty without fear favor or affection. No one can converse with him for five minutes without being convinced that he is "no man's man"; that he will carry out, at all hazards, the full requirements of what he believes to be his duty, and that he knows no party in the performance of his arduous task. He is essentially a military man, and I predict for him the disapproval of all cliques, because he will not listen to them in carrying out what he conceives to be his duty. He is intelligent, conciliatory, firm, and straightforward. He will do right if he can, and has an instinctive distrust of wire-pullers and partizan managers of every description. The citizens of every class are disposed to show him respect and social attention, and he receives the tokens of consideration with cordiality and good feeling. He was entertained last evening by one of the most affluent and prominent merchants of this city, and several of the most notable Confederates among the guests, many of them Confederate Generals of distinction, met to do him honor and extend to him a hospitable welcome.

Allow me to express my thanks to the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Shirley, for his uniform courtesy and kindness to the representatives of the Press. He never misses an opportunity to extend to them every civility and facility in his power to bestow, irrespective of politics or opinion.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

The Treasury of Georgia—Gov. Jenkins' Proclamation.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says that the money belonging to the Treasury of Georgia was some time ago removed to the City of New-York, where it was placed in bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the State, and from which it can only be drawn by Mr. Jones or his legally authorized agent.

The proclamation in relation to the collection of taxes, issued by Gov. Jenkins just before his removal from office by Gen. Meade, was as follows:

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, Jan. 10, 1868.

By virtue of the authority in me vested by the 76th section of the Code of Georgia, I do hereby suspend the collection of taxes now paid into the Treasury of the State by the people of Georgia, whether specific or *ad valorem*, until the 1st day of May, in the present year. The Comptroller General will forthwith give notice to the Tax Collectors of the several counties, and publish the same in the gazettes of this city.

CHARLES J. JENKINS,
Governor.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, Jan. 10, 1868.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Executive Order issued this day and now on file in this office.

Witness my official signature and the seal of this Department hereto affixed, the day and year above written.

R. L. HUNTER,
Sec'y Ex. Dept.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Legislative Proceedings—The Government Homestead Bill and its Chances of Passage—Financial Position of Ontario—Intended Discontinuance of Grants to Educational Institutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

The Legislature has been busy since reassembling on Wednesday last in considering several measures of the utmost importance. The Government have only introduced two measures, but the member for Frontenac, Sir Henry Smith, formerly Speaker of the Canadian Assembly, but for some years past out of Parliament, has introduced some half a dozen bills, all of which have met with hearty approval. The gallant Knight is a thoroughly practical legislator, and a decided acquisition to the Legislature of the Province. The best of the bills he introduced on Wednesday evening, contemplates an important change in the election law. In the first place, it provides that no member of the general Government, placeman or member of the House of Commons, shall be a member of the local Legislature; but but this provision will apply to the present members of the local Government who hold seats in the Commons. A similar proposition was made in the Commons, but had to be withdrawn, as it was thought that the local Legislature would have a better right to deal with the subject. There seems to be no doubt of the adoption of this proposition to do away with the dual system of representation. The bill in question also provides that the elections shall take place on one and the same day, and the polling to be confined to a single day instead of two as at present. Another important feature is, that members accepting office in the Cabinet, while members of the Assembly, shall not be under the necessity of going back to their constituents for reëlection. The bill is certainly an important one, and meets with the full sympathy of the House. The other bills have reference to the independence of Parliament, and the alteration of the Assessment law, which is found to work very badly.

Members have shown a desire of getting on with the business of the House, and it must be admitted that they have not been idle for the past few days. The Government are evidently not well up with their measures; in fact, it is clear that they lack energy, and independent members have, therefore, to bring up business which should have been in charge of Ministers. Sir Henry Smith has shown an extraordinary aptitude for legislation, and there can be little doubt that he is worth the whole Ministry. His measures are acceptable to the Government, and will certainly go through the House. It must be humiliating to the Premier to find the wind completely taken out of his sails by the introduction of the measures alluded to, all of which ought certainly to have been brought up by the Ministry. There is pliability enough about them, but they fail to show that they are desirous of being considered energetic, or they would have restrained Sir Henry Smith, and been responsible for the measures he now rightly claims credit for.

It is to be feared that the Government Homestead bill is simply to apply to immigrants, and that it is not to be of general application. If that is the case it will certainly be defeated, as there is a strong feeling in favor of a general homestead law. One was introduced some years ago, but it did not meet the general requirement, and was thrown out. The Government appear to be very much in the dark with respect to the public lands, and really do not know how much of the public domain is fit for cultivation. The Crown Lands Department has been exceedingly remiss in its duty to the country, and a special survey will have to be made, in order to ascertain what extent there is, and how much is fit for settlement. The Crown Lands Commissioner said he supposed there must be a little over a million acres fit for agricultural purposes; but Mr. Rykers, who had moved in the matter, declared that the lumbermen had despoiled the forests, by being allowed to cull the best timber from them. This is rather a serious matter, for it was generally understood that Ontario had an immense tract of cultivable territory outside the Northwest lands; and the object was to allocate it in such a manner as to encourage the settlement of newcomers. Of course as it is there will be a great deal of land to dispose of in grants, as proposed; and no doubt a good measure will be passed having this object in view: but the Homestead law will have to be embraced in a bill by itself.

The financial position of Ontario is highly flattering, according to the statement made to the Legislature on Thursday. It is as follows:

Transferred from General Government	$40,000 00
Territorial revenue by Crown lands	82,709 43
Casual revenue	10 00
Additional Territorial revenue	60,180 20
Total	$182,899 63
Less paid out on account of public service	56,669 97
Total	$126,229 66

The intention of the Government is to invest the Provincial surplus in Dominion stock, and it is expected that when everything is arranged there will be a considerable amount so to dispose of. Although it was announced that all moneys on behalf of the Government were to be paid into the Royal Canadian Bank, it appears that the Government is also doing business with the Bank of Montreal, a proceeding highly objectionable under present circumstances.

The General Government have advertised for tenders for the New Dominion stock to the amount of $1,500,000, at 6 ℔ cent., payable half yearly, and which has been created under an act passed in the present Parliament. No tender is to be accepted for a less amount than $100, and tenders are to be received up to the 31st inst. The stock is expected to be very readily taken.

The amalgamation of the suspended Commercial with the Merchants' Bank of Montreal has given very general satisfaction. The new arrangement is to take effect immediately. Such a speedy and satisfactory arrangement was not anticipated, and the public gratification is therefore very great. The capital of the Merchants' Bank, merged with the stock of the Commercial, is to represent three shares for every one of the latter. The amalgamation was agreed to by a vote of 914,594 shares against 621. A proposition was submitted from the manager of the Bank of Montreal, but not listened to.

There is a move on foot to do away with the appropriation of denominational grants by the Government of Ontario. Hitherto certain educational institutions have been receiving public grants from the Government toward their maintenance, but it is now proposed to put a stop to what is considered a useless expenditure of the public funds. As a matter of course, it has given rise to some excitement, and the favored ones are naturally alarmed at the prospect. But it is said that the benevolent institutions and charities will be dealt with in a like manner. If so, it is quite clear that there will be much suffering, for it does not seem possible that the different municipalities can keep up hospitals and houses of refuge without aid from the public funds. Economy, however, is the order of the day, and the proposed abolition of Government grants is based upon that cry.

The Gas Question in the Mississippi Convention.

The communication from the Gas Company of Jackson, which was "read for instruction" in the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention on the 11th instant, was as follows:

City Gas Works,
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 10, 1868.

To the President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The City Gas Works, owing to the limited number of consumers, is scarcely able to meet its monthly expenses; hence the necessity of collecting all bills promptly and without doubt.

I therefore ask that a deposit be made sufficient to cover amount of gas that may be used by the Convention, or some personal security given.

Very respectfully, DOUGLAS WARD,
Superintendent Jackson Gas-Light Co.

The Jackson *Clarion* of the following day contains the following: "The State Capitol was in darkness last night, much to the disgust of a would-be caucus. The Convention having declined to give personal security that the gas bills would be paid, the meters were removed from the building. That's what's the matter."

WASHINGTON.

National Bank Returns—The Currency Statement—Congressional Caucus.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The following is a full and correct copy of the abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the City of New-York, showing their condition on the first Monday in January, 1868, before the commencement of business, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	$168,188,380 09
United States bonds deposited to secure circulation	42,275,800 00
United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits	4,680,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	14,618,250 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	4,759,478 39
Due from National Banks	7,945,897 08
Due from other banks and bankers	2,077,495 08
Real estate, furniture, &c.	6,274,708 85
Current expenses	537,662 42
Premiums	984,565 80
Checks and other cash items	83,575,125 65
Bills of National Banks	2,936,052 00
Bills of other banks	21,458 00
Specie	12,266,650 46
Legal-tender notes	40,292,696 00
Fractional currency	220,132 61
Compound interest notes	15,572,970 00
Three per cent. certificates	2,950,000 00
Total	$400,032,323 43

Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	$74,809,700 00
Surplus fund	18,288,407 00
Undivided profits	5,821,925 38
National Bank notes outstanding	35,071,105 00
State Bank notes outstanding	290,882 00
Individual deposits	193,723,458 46
United States deposits	2,464,742 03
Deposits United States disbursing officers	996 70
Due to National Banks	57,267,539 48
Due to other banks and bankers	12,293,516 48
Total	$400,032,323 43

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department in the week ending to-day	$560,500
Amount shipped during the same period to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York	100,000
Amount issued to the United States Depository at Baltimore	70,000
Amount issued to National Banks and others	204,736
	$374,736
The Assistant Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for National Banks at this date, as security for circulation, United States Bonds, amounting to	$341,150,950
For deposits of public moneys	37,767,950
Fraction currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	349,400
National Bank Notes issued during the week	138,880
Total amount issued to date	305,849,961
From this is to be deducted the following amounts:	
Mutilated bills returned	$5,893,805
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by United States Treasurer	389,860
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,566,296

The National Bank of Texas, at Galveston, Texas, has voluntarily ceased to be a depositary of public moneys, and a financial agent of the United States.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb is ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard; Chief Engineer Henry Mason is detached from the North Pacific Squadron, and granted sick leave; Chief Engineer Wm. Roberts is detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, and waiting orders.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total receipts from internal revenue during the past week were only $2,178,000.

DEATH OF NOAH SMITH.

Information was received here to-day of the death, in Philadelphia, of Noah Smith. The deceased was formerly Secretary of State for Maine, and at the time of his decease was principal journal clerk of the United States Senate.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Democratic Congressmen held a caucus last night. It is not known what they did, as they pledge themselves not to communicate an account of their proceedings to outside parties.

NEW-YORK STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Convention met at ten o'clock.

Mr. Merritt moved that a committee of seven be appointed to examine into and report on the following:

First—The manner and form in which the Constitution as amended and adopted shall be submitted to the people for their adoption.

Second—The publication of the Constitution as amended.

Third—The form of notice of the election.

Fourth—The form of the ballot or ballots.

Fifth—The time at which the Constitution or amendments shall be submitted to the people.

Adopted.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, and funds pertaining thereto. Without coming to a vote on any proposition of importance the Convention adjourned to ten o'clock Monday morning.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Progress of the Eruption—Scenes Around the Mountain—Anticipations of a Greater Outbreak.

Naples (Dec. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

During a great portion of this time (from the 5th to the 28th) it has been covered all over with snow, as it still is, dazzling the eyes, and rendering it almost impossible to gaze upon it. Then it has surrounded itself with clouds and darkness, above which at night the upper heavens glared with the red light of the volcano beneath. Scarcely less grand were these mysterious exhibitions than those which were more defined, and which addressed themselves more clearly to the perceptions and calculations of the spectators. As to the internal condition of the mountain, it has been not less chargeable—sometimes throwing out large volumes of smoke, at others stones of great weight, and at others only ashes; but with each and all, as could be seen, there were long tongues of fire which shot up to a fearful height. On the 7th inst. the eruption consisted of ashes, but these ceasing were succeeded by smoke on the 8th, and on the 9th a new and lofty cone was formed, which sent forth stones. No fewer than thirteen streams of lava issued at the same time from various orifices on the summit, some of which, falling over precipices, presented the glorious appearance of so many cascades of fire. This was particularly the case toward the Atrio Del Cavallo, and in the direction of Sarno; but, seen from a distance, those streams seemed to blend together, and to bathe the whole of the great cone. On the 10th inst. the lava ceased to flow, and instead of it huge stones were shot forth, which it would appear cost the mountain greater labor, for as its vitals were thus rent in pieces and thrown out, the earthquakes were most alarming, while the thunders were heard at least twenty miles distant. Of course in Naples they were very distinct, and coming upon the ear in the dead of the night, awakened, if not apprehension, at least a sentiment of awe. In the immediate neighborhood of the mountain great alarm was created, some families fled from Portici and Resina, a considerable portion of the population did the same in Torre Del Greco; while hundreds of cases of coral were dispatched for safety to Naples, or Castellamare, or Sorrento. On the 14th the detonations of the mountain were less loud and frequent, and the sismograph was less active, but great apprehension existed in the towns at the base, and the authorities took all precautions for the dreaded eventuality. On the 18th and 19th Vesuvius was invisible from Naples; anything which a vivid imagination could picture to itself might be going on there, and conjecture was yet more active at night, when the mass of cloud which hung over it was lit up with a deep red color. All the scientific instruments, too, showed that there was great commotion, and indicated that another eruption of lava might be expected, as, indeed, turned out to be correct, for a great stream poured down toward the east. It was observed that when the sismograph at the mountain was most active shocks of earthquakes were felt at Nola and at all the neighboring places even stronger than they were felt at Vesuvius, so that it is difficult to decide where is the centre of this volcanic action, or to conjecture what may be the end of it. Scientific observers, too, declare that on those days there were continual shocks in Naples, imperceptible to the mass, perhaps, but not less keenly marked by those whose profession fitted them to take note of such things. "The sismograph," said one, "tells me of these movements, but I have my own domestic sismograph, that little bit of iron attached to my shutter, and I sit and watch its vibrations every five minutes." From the 20th up to the present day Vesuvius has presented no new appearance. Enormous masses of smoke, sent forth in jets every minute, rise high in the air and stretch away in the distance, and in the direction to which the wind bears them. This morning it is a north wind, and there are the great volumes of smoke rolling one over the other with a certain amount of dignity, and in one long procession tending toward [illegible]. The actual state of the mountain, as I learn from Cozzolino, the principal guide, who has just left me, is as follows; A stream of lava is running down toward Ottajano. On the summit are formed two small cones, close to that which has risen within and far above the crater, both of which are ejecting stones. Then, again, in the superlatively grand cone there are three orifices, one of which throws out ashes and the other two stones. On the 24th they were ashes which were principally thrown out, but since that we have seen scarcely anything but masses of smoke. It must be observed that, whereas ashes indicate a disposition to repose, smoke, on the contrary, menaces a greater outbreak,—at least so says the practical Cozzolino, and the experience of the last month proves the correctness of his observations. His description of the shocks in Torre del Greco and Resina, where he resides, is graphic. "They were as if a high wind were shaking our doors and windows, accompanied by the whistling of the storm." His opinion is—and, though not a scientific man, it is worth something, born and bred as he has been among lava and ashes—that the eruption has not reached its climax, and that before all is over we shall have some great outburst. The instruments, if they are quiet one day, renew their activity another, and he never goes up the grand cone, he says, without fear, "for the whole mountain rises beneath my feet, or oscillates from side to side." Crowds of visitors have, of course, come down to see the burning mountain, and, notwithstanding snow, rain and wind, many have gone up, that is to the foot of the cone, even during the last week. "I never, however, experienced such cold," said a friend, "no, not even on the mountains of Switzerland. A heavy wind blew the snow right in our faces, blinding and benumbing us; yet it was a glorious spectacle, and worth the journey from England and the sufferings we endured."

A Chat with Sheridan on Reconstruction.

Correspondence of the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

Somerset, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

"Our Phil." has been to see his parents, and a good many not related to the hero of Five Forks, including the writer, called to see him. The General stayed only a few days, and during that time received no "distinguished marks" of consideration, such as public receptions, firing of guns and parades, but those other "marks," not near so noisy, the hearty greeting, the warm approval and the cordial welcome implied in private calls and invitations to dine, the latter of which were, in one or two instances, accepted. As Sheridan sat smoking his pipe and talking of men and things about home, with a satisfaction and composure which it seemed almost sacrilege to invade with an attempt to change into allusions to other topics of a political nature, I ventured to call his recollection to a printed report of our last conversation, prepared by myself some months afterward. I had the highest satisfaction of an unreserved indorsement from the General, who felt like complimenting the faithfulness of my report, and did me the honor of expressing his full satisfaction therewith. Since then he had been called to command the Fifth District, and since then had had a splendid opportunity of testing his fidelity to the principles and faithfulness to the party which prevailed in the late struggle for nationality, for liberty, and equality.

The papers report you, General, as having said that Grant was more radical than yourself; how do you make that out?

"I said so," returned the General, "and prove it thus: When I first took command of the Fifth District Gen. Grant sent me an order to allow no man to sit on a jury who could not take the 'iron-clad oath.' I mildly remonstrated against this, and wrote to the General requesting a modification of the order, so that all who might vote might sit upon a jury. This he did accordingly, and it was for this very radical order and its modification to suit me that I said he was more radical than myself."

The oath referred to requires a man to swear that he never bore arms against, or acknowledged allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, or gave to the enemies of the United States aid, comfort or encouragement. It is therefore called the "iron-clad." But Sheridan found many who could not take this oath who had been forced into rebellion, and who had been clothed with the right of suffrage, and to this class he very properly accorded a right to sit upon the jury.

Is it your opinion, General, that Grant did all he could to sustain you?

"Undoubtedly," was his reply. "Everything I did was under his indorsement and approval. To fall out with me, therefore, was to fall out with Grant himself. In a few days you will read a letter from Gen. Grant protesting against my removal," (not then published,) "which will demonstrate to the public what I say to you."

Will Grant certainly be a candidate for President?

"Not by his own choice," promptly returned Sheridan, "but if he accepts the nomination, I believe he will do so from motives of duty to his friends and country, in the spirit of sacrifice and patriotism, for which he is so remarkably distinguished."

Will the Congressional Policy or Reconstruction succeed? Another whiff at his pipe and his answer was as ready as an old-time statesman.

"Of course it *must* succeed. It is too late to go backward. The negro has been admitted to the ballot-box. All the power on earth cannot keep it from him now. He has not only been taught to read but to vote also. He can unlearn neither the one nor the other. When he was mustered into the military service as a soldier, his right to vote was decreed. In assuming the highest and most solemn duty of the citizen—the defence of his country—as a soldier, all minor privileges and duties at once attached to him. He is therefore a voter by virtue of having become a fighter, a tax-payer, a citizen."

Curious Encounter with a Highwayman in Texas.

From the Rochester Union, Jan. 17.

The hero of this incident is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., and for personal reasons I will not mention his name. The circumstances as witnessed by myself are these:

I am in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, and on my way to Fort Gibson, in the Choctaw Nation, to Austin, Texas, I met no obstruction until I crossed into Texas, where I was robbed of all I had, including official papers, the robbers permitting me to retain the horse, as there was a large U. S. on his shoulder, and of no use to them, and would perhaps get them into trouble. I had not traveled far through the bottom when I suddenly came upon three horses hitched to a sapling, and no one in sight. I did not turn back—was well aware I had been seen—and to run would look suspicious, and I might get spilled out of my saddle, so I kept on. As I neared the horses a second edition of Dick Turpin appeared, and with revolver leveled, ordered me to dismount. I complied with his request, at the same time telling him he was several hours too late, as I had been robbed early in the morning, and after turning my pockets, he told me to go on. I obeyed—had proceeded thirty yards, when I came upon two persons astride a log playing cards. I halted; neither noticed me, or seemed to, being so interested in the game. One of the party being dressed decidedly better than the other, I concluded he had been in better luck. I rode nearer, so near that I saw the game was "seven up." The stake was a gold watch, which was explained after the game was finished.

The well dressed party had been caught, like myself, and stripped off all his earthly goods; had delivered his watch reluctantly, telling the robber that he valued the watch highly, not for its intrinsic worth, but that it was a keepsake. Its value was $100 in gold, but he would give his note for $150 in gold, to be paid upon presentation, or would send the money or carry it himself to any point they would designate, and would bind himself by an oath that the robbery should remain a secret with him, and the money should be forthcoming as promised. After some conversation in Spanish, they granted his request, and the note was written with a pencil and the oath administered. (All this had taken place previous to my arrival.) Still they showed some disposition to be treacherous. Finally robber No. 1 offered to play a single game of "seven up"—note against the watch, which proposition was taken by the traveler and the game commenced. As I drew near the game stood thus: Gentlemen three, robber four, robber dealing and turned Jack, making him five. Opponent begged, robber gave him three cards, the hand was played and Genesee made high, low, jack and game, and was declared victor. Robber No. 2 said the gent was entitled to the note. The traveler said he was willing to pay the note if they would leave him his watch. This had a good effect upon them, and robber No. 2, who seemed to be the leader, declared he should not pay a cent, but to go on, and if the case was reported our lives would pay the forfeit. We will take our chances on that. We rode, and one hour put ten miles between us. We feared they might change their mind and want the watch.

Yours, &c., HENRY A. WALKINS,
Late of Rochester, N. Y.

The Tragedy at Dyersburgh, Tenn.—Further Particulars.

Our special dispatches from Nashville recently made brief mention of a bloody tragedy at Dyersburgh, Tenn., of which the Nashville *Press & Times* of the 15th inst. gives the following particulars:

The man Duncan, who was one of the killed, has beeen a resident of Dyer County for something more than a year. Previous to coming to that country, he committed, or was charged with committing, a murder in Hardin County, and a reward of $1,000 was offered for his arrest. Either because this fact was not known, or for some other reason, no attempt was made to arrest him. Recently a warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Tarkington for the arrest of Duncan, who, it appears, was aware of the fact, and had determined to resist arrest, and brave the matter out. On Tuesday the County Court met in Dyersburgh, and in consequence a considerable number of persons from the country were in town, among others, Duncan and his son, both well armed. The Sheriff, who resides in the country, came in with his two sons, (one of whom was acting as Deputy Sheriff,) expecting to find Duncan, and to arrest him. They met Duncan, and Sheriff Tarkington advanced to him to make the arrest. Duncan refused to submit, and attempted to draw his pistol from a belt to shoot the Sheriff, but he had some difficulty in drawing it out, and before he succeeded in doing so, the Sheriff and his son and Deputy George Tarkington at once drew their pistols, as did also young Duncan. Just as George Tarkington was in the act of firing at Duncan, the latter's son fired, the ball striking young Tarkington in the breast, near the heart. Notwithstanding the wound was a fatal one, young Tarkington fired two shots at old Duncan, both of which took effect, and then turned and fired a third shot at young Duncan, wounding him also. As he fired the last shot he fell prostrate, and expired almost instantly. Young Duncan fired one or two more shots, but without effect. The old man did not succeed in getting his revolver from his belt, and consequently did not fire at all. In the meantime, at the commencement of the affair, Sheriff Tarkington had drawn his revolver, and while in the act of cocking it, it was accidentally discharged, carrying off his own thumb. Duncan's wounds did not prove immediately fatal, but it was thought there was no prospect of his recovery. His son, who was wounded by young Tarkington, dropped upon the ground and feigned to be dying, but, watching for a suitable opportunity, jumped up and ran, succeeding in making good his escape from the town. Both the Duncans have been regarded in the community as desperate characters.

The New Senator from California.

The San Francisco *Times*, a Republican paper, in speaking of Eugene Casserly, the new United States Senator from California, says that the Democratic caucus, with the material before them, could not have made a better choice. Mr. Casserly, it adds, "is an old Free Soiler; he was a member of the Buffalo Convention which nominated Van Buren in 1848, and which laid down the platform of free soil, free speech, a free press and free men, and his record as a Free Soil Democrat has been consistent up to a late period. Judging from his speech to the caucus, however, he now seems to be in full accord with the Democracy in their opposition to the reconstruction plan of Congress, though whether he will go as far as most of them would like him to, is very doubtful." The San Francisco *Alta California*, Union, also says;

"The gentleman who will represent California in the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1869, is undoubtedly the ablest man among those who have been prominent candidates for the support of the dominant party, possessing fine natural ability and sterling integrity. He is an able lawyer, a good speaker, careful in judgment, enjoys the experience of a long residence in California, understands the wants of the State as well as the commercial metropolis, and has interests here which make him a thorough Californian. It was hardly to be expected at the hands of the astonished Democracy that a gentleman with Mr. Casserly's known views and adherence to the Government during the rebellion could be elected. At the beginning of the war, when we needed help, he came out strongly for the Union, and has ever since adhered to that faith. While we should, of course, have preferred the election of a member of the Union party to the Senate, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Casserly is the ablest of his party, and his election is a triumph over the Peace wing of the Democracy."

Senator Sumner on Ireland.

Rev. George W. Pepper, of North Carolina, recently wrote a letter to Hon. Charles Sumner, in which he said that the latter's recent earnest speech in the Senate on American citizenship, coming as it did from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, inspired him with the hope that at no distant day Irish-Americans, in their journeys to the old land for health and recreation, will be protected "from the arrests and indignities of that foul and treacherous nation, England. "Let Senators and Representatives," he added, "heed the suggestive and bold words of the President in his Message, and declare for equal rights, equal privileges, and equal protection to all of its citizens; and I assure you that my countrymen will ever hold in grateful remembrance the Fortieth Congress." To this Mr. Sumner responded as follows:

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, Jan. 8, 1868.

Dear Sir: I have your note of the 7th in reference to the condition of Ireland and the rights of American citizens abroad. The latter question has long been, and is still, the subject of discussion between this Government and various foreign Powers, and it is to be hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will soon be reached. It has already been brought up in Congress, when I took occasion to declare the absurdity of the claim made by England. I regret the condition of affairs in Ireland, which is indeed deplorable, and I am glad to see that the subject is beginning to engage the attention of English statesmen.

Justice to Ireland is a British necessity. In every effort for human rights there is but one side for my sympathy and aspiration. Believe me, Sir, faithfully, yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Rev. Geo. Pepper, Goldsboro, N. C.

P. S.—Your speech had attracted my attention in Gov. Holden's patriotic paper before you were kind enough to send it to me.

Candidates for the Presidency.

The Washington correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, in a recent letter, says:

"In West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana the Democratic Conventions all unanimously recommended Geo. H. Pendleton for the Presidency of the United States. A glance at Pendleton's antecedents, therefore, may not be uninteresting just at this time. Many years ago, when Cincinnati was but a thriving village, one Nathan Hunt owned a tannery near there, on "Deer Creek," about sixteen miles from another tannery, owned by one Jesse R. Grant, whose name has since become widely known as the father of Gen. Grant. Nathan Hunt's tannery prospered, and he became a rich man; and his daughter, who married Nathaniel G. Pendleton, was the mother of the present Democratic favorite, Geo. H. Pendleton. Thus it would seem, from present appearances, that the two great opposing parties of the United States will run, as their chosen candidates for the first office in the gift of the people, the son of a tanner, and the grandson of a tanner.

Arrest of a Bank Cashier in Whitestown.

From the Utica Herald, Jan. 17.

Last Tuesday morning Deputy-Marshal Donaldson, of this city, arrested Israel J. Gray, of Whitesboro, Cashier of the National Bank at Whitestown. The complaint was made by Jos. Bruce, a former President of the bank, and the accused was taken before United States Commissioner Boyce, of this city, when he gave bail for examination. The warrant on which the arrest was made charges that Gray did, "on or about the 30th day of August, 1866, at Whitestown, misapply the moneys, funds and credits of the National Bank of Whitestown while cashier of said bank; and did also embezzle, as such cashier, moneys and Government securities belonging to said bank and its customers doing business at said bank, and willfully misapplying the same; did also at Whitestown, on or about the 1st of January, 1867, make and cause to be made false entries in the books, reports and statements of said bank, with intent to injure and defraud said bank and the stockholders and their customers, and to deceive the agents and examiners of said bank and the Government, willfully, corruptly and feloniously, and contrary to the statute," and therein follows the order for arrest.

Closing of the First National Bank of Titusville.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Jan. 16.

The First National Bank of Titusville goes into liquidation to-day. The cause assigned for this step is that three-fourths of the stock of the institution is owned by parties outside of the State, who could not give the affairs of the bank their personal attention. It will be remembered that this bank was one of the victims of the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., having lost its entire capital stock in consequence of their suspension. The stockholders came manfully to the rescue, and made it good, no depositor losing a dollar. Since that time it has gradually worked itself into public favor, and we are assured has been making a good profit. The claims of depositors and others will be paid by Mr. Duffield, Cashier, at the Second National Bank.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Democratic General Committee.—The new members of the Democratic General Committee are named as follows: First Ward, J. B. Craige; Second Ward, Hugh McLaughlin; Third Ward, Frederick S. Massey; Fourth Ward, James Troy; Fifth Ward, Andrew Walsh; Sixth Ward, Peter Keenan; Seventh Ward, Thomas Riley; Eighth Ward, Judge Delmar; Ninth Ward, Francis McNeely; Tenth Ward, James McConley; Eleventh Ward, Thomas Giddings; Twelfth Ward, Thomas Sheridan; Thirteenth Ward, James Murphy; Fourteenth Ward, Philip Brady; Fifteenth Ward, Andrew Cunningham; Sixteenth Ward, Bernard Haver; Seventeenth Ward, Peter Callan; Eighteenth Ward contested; Nineteenth Ward, Walter L. Livingstone; Twentieth Ward, Patrick Dolan; Gravesend, James B. Voorhees.

Sneak Thief.—Friday night a sneak thief entered a boarding-house, No. 81 Cranberry-street, went into a room where the landlady sat before the fire asleep, stole napkin-rings and other things, and was about leaving unnoticed, when a boarder saw him and gave chase, but failed to catch him.

Assault on a Government Officer.—Yesterday afternoon as Major West, of the Internal Revenue Department, was inspecting some spirits in Water-street near Gold, he was assaulted by a crowd of eight or ten men and boys and cruelly beaten. The Police are on the track of the assailants.

Stole a Horse.—Felix McCabe, of Haverstraw, was arraigned before Justice Buckley yesterday for stealing a horse from his mother, residing at Red Hook Point. It is said the animal is worth $80, and was stolen last month. Justice Buckley will inquire further into the matter.

Belligerent.—Rosina Steinworth, of No. 139 Prospect-street, was arrested late on Friday night, for assaulting two or three persons, by Officer Barr, of Justice Buckley's court. She gave the officer two or three blows over the head when he arrested her.

Police Arrests.—The Police made 257 arrests last week.

Temperance Celebration.—A meeting was held yesterday at the Cooper Institute by the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Temperance Convention, and consisting of Delegates from the Temperance Societies and Divisions in this City. The Committee made all due arrangements for the issue and distribution of tickets for the proposed celebration of the 136th anniversary of Washington's birthday. There will be three meetings held on the 22d prox., at the Cooper Institute, at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7:30 P. M., the first for children and the others for adults. Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson will preside, and several leading citizens will be present on each occasion. It is expected that the Father Matthew Societies will participate in the celebration. Rehearsals for the children will take place at 11 A. M. on each Saturday preceding the celebration. The committee of arrangements will meet on the same days at room No. 24, to meet such delegates as may be sent to participate in the celebrations.

Phalon's New Perfume, "Flor de Mayo" or Flower of May. This delightful perfume is unquestionably the finest perfume ever introduced in this country. It is dedicated to the beautiful flower from which it takes its name. It will be ready for the trade this week. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for box containing one-half dozen. Sent to any address upon receipt of the money. For sale everywhere by druggists and fancy goods dealers. Notice to the Trade.—"Flor de Mayo" or Flower of May has been adopted by us as our trade mark and copyrighted. Any infringements will be promptly prosecuted. PHALON & SON.

—*Advt.*

All the Family Sewing.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Kept in order one year. Examine the different styles at the depot, No. 569 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,

I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the

VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,)

which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Deafness and Catarrh Cured.
Patent Organic Vibrator.

It fits with the ear, is not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. A treatise on deafness, its cause and treatment, sent free.

Dr. T. H. STILWELL,
No. 51 East Washington-place, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "Missisquoi" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—Pollak & Son's warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, Nos. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done. Boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Hall—Lewis.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Boggs, John G. Hall, Esq., to Mrs. Sarah R. Lewis, third daughter of George Dutch, Esq., deceased, formerly of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

Baldwin.—At North Vernon, Ind., on Sunday, Jan. 5, Mrs. Euphame Baldwin, aged 78 years, relict of Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, one of the earliest Western missionaries of the Episcopal Church, associated with "Father Nash," the revered missionary.

Cheesman.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday night, Jan. 17, Mrs. Sarah Cheesman, widow of the late Joseph Cheesman, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Dick.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, James L. Dick, after a lingering illness, in his 35th year.

His friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 157 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock.

Defandorf.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, Harry C., infant son of George A. and Lizzie Defandorf.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock Sunday, Jan. 19, at No. 233 East 77th-st.

☞ Rockland County papers please copy.

Hunt.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at No. 21 Myrtle-av., Levi Hunt, aged 45 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Lockitt.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of consumption, at No. 71 Johnson-st., Charles Lockitt, aged 39 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Leonori.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 18, Mary Virginia, eldest daughter of Robert G. and Margaret S. Leonori, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 93 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

Monson.—At Astoria, on Saturday morning, Jan. 18, Marcena Monson, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Stead's Church, at Astoria, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Morgan.—On Thursday night, Jan. 16, of consumption, Wm. H. Morgan, aged 39 years, member of the Fourth Precinct Police.

The members of the Department, also of the Henry Clay Lodge, F. and A. M., and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Mariner's Church, corner Oliver and Henry sts., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1½ P. M.

Naudain.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, George Douglas, only son of the late Dr. Andrew Naudain, of West Farms, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, the 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st.

Perry.—On Friday evening, Jan. 17, of consumption, John Perry, son of the late Samuel Perry, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services at 1 P. M. this day, at his late residence, No. 759 Greenwich-st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Rossire.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, Charles Rossire, a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his uncle, A. C. Rossire, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 124 Columbia-st., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M.

Winship.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, Charles A. Winship, aged 19 years, son of the late Ebenezer Winship.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 219 Monroe-st., on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH Ward favorable to the nomination of Salmon P. Chase for President are requested to meet at No. 475 Pearl street on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. JOSEPH BRECK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WILLIAM T. SABINE, RECTOR of the Church of the Atonement, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. This is the third service of the new chapel organized under the auspices of the Diocesan Committee of the A. C. M. Society.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Rector, will preach the third of a course of sermons to the young THIS EVENING.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 138 West 24th-st.—Preaching by Elder John G. Hook and others. Baptizing at the chapel, No. 7 7th-av., at 12½ o'clock. Protracted meeting continued every night through the week. Come one, come all.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC circle at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, No. 826 Broadway (entrance on 12th-st.,) THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Tests and trance speaking.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway.—Short musical service with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. J. F. Clarke, of Boston Mass., will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—There will be Divine Service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

PHILOSOPHERS VS. MIRACLES.—THE subject of a lecture at the Laight-street Baptist Church, corner Varick-st., by Rev. Alfred Harris, of Hoboken, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 19th, by Elder S. W. Bishop, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. Lord, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEGLECTED CHILDREN OF NEW-YORK CITY—What can be done for their relief? "The New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union" will hold a public meeting in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., and William E. Dodge, Jr., Esq. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to attend. THEO. A. BROUWER, Chairman of Committee.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS, whose object is to aid the whole Church in the work of evangelizing the masses, will hold their first public meeting in Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Church in Pierrepont-st., (Dr. Eddie's.) The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Drs. Crosby, Budington and E. G. Andrews and Geo. H. Stuart, Esqs., of Philadelphia. No collection.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday-school Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the church, (corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.,) SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Brief reports will be presented, and addresses by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent of the City Missions, and by Rev. R. W. Hitchcock, Pastor of the church. Singing by the children under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—(Rutgers College, above 41st-st.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Thos. K. Conrad, will preach in the morning, and Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., in the evening. The choir of the Holy Apostles will furnish the music at the evening service. The anthem is, "O Thou that tellest good tidings," &c.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—First service will be held in the new church edifice, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning, Ordination to the Priesthood by the Bishop; sermon by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D. Afternoon, sermon by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

CHAPEL OF THE "SHEPHERD'S FLOCK" of the Church of the Ascension, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. John Wm. Trimble, minister in charge. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop Potter will preach in this chapel Sunday evening, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D.

THE OPENING SERVICES OF THE New Mission Chapel of the Anthon Memorial Church, 68th-st., near Broadway, will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and others.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. —Rev. John Lele, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *My Grace is Sufficient for You.* All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—OLIVET Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av., Rev. George Porter, from London, (long connected with Rev. Newman Hall's work among the masses,) will preach in the above chapel, at 7½ P. M. German preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. All seats are free.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH COURSE OF LECTURES.—P. S. Henson, of Philadelphia, on *Fools*, Jan. 22; J. Hyatt Smith, on *New-York to Jerusalem*, Feb. 6; H. M. Gallaher, on *Ireland and the Irish*, Feb. 17. Course tickets, $1; single lecture, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M.; at No. 2 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Stott, and at 7½ P. M. a lecture on *The Religious Condition of China*, by Rev. J. L. Nevins, Missionary.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., OF PHILADELPHIA, will lecture in the United Presbyterian Church, 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at a quarter to eight. Subject—*"The Model Home, or a plea for Marriage and Domestic Joy."* Tickets 50 cents.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Twing and others. A collection will be made in aid of domestic missions. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. Maynard, trance medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A charity entertainment at same place given on the evening of 21st inst., consisting of dramatic readings, with vocal and instrumental music. Public invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-street, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*The Gulf between Christ and Christians.*

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION at 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Horace Greeley and Rev. J. S. Willis, an eloquent temperance advocate, of Philadelphia, Conference. Seats free.

REV. M. HALE SMITH WILL PREACH the next of his course of sermons on the London method of preaching Christ to the lowly, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next. The Pastor, Dr. Dowling, will preach in the forenoon. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. Dun, at 10½ A. M. Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Missionary Association at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. Ranney and the Pastor.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. David Mitchel, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Household of Faith.* All welcome.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes.

RELIGION AMONG THE MASSES.—Rev. Isaac S. Hartley will preach in the Sixth Avenue Union Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on City Evangelization, or *The Work of the Church Among the Masses.*

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours Sunday, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. Abbott Brown.

CHAPEL OF ZION CHURCH, 3D-AV. AND 39th-st. Free to all. Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Rector. Rev. James Murray, Curate. SUNDAYS, 10½ and 7½, service and sermon. Sunday-school, 9 and 3; Infant-school at 9 and 2.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 3d-av.—Rev. F. S. De Hass, of Washington, D. C., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. B. H. Gorham at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Prayer meeting will follow the evening sermon.

MEETING OF SPIRITUALISTS AT Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st. Mrs. Emma F. Jay Bullene will speak, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable, THURSDAY EVENING at 8.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av. Subject for discussion—*Best Method of Illustrating the Lesson.*

OUR LORD IS COMING!—THE MESSENger, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Reasons for Expecting the Speedy Appearing of Christ.*

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. Brown, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. D. Thompson, late Missionary in China. Monthly Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE HARDEN CROWE will preach SUNDAY EVENING in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., at 7½ P. M. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, Jan. 19 at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Clarke, Editor of *The Liberal Christian*, will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. Shimeall, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Seventh Millenary of the World's History*, &c. Families and others invited. Seats free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, the 19th January, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. D. O. Ferris, New-York Episcopal Conference. Prayer-meeting after preaching service in the evening. Public are invited to attend.

ST. TIMOTHY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (seats free,) 5th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer, D.D., Rector.—SUNDAY services 10½ o'clock A. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.; Children's service at 3½ o'clock. EVENING service 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above church by the Pastor, G. D. Archibald, D. D., on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., on *Faith in Connection with the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

REV. MR. SOUTHERLAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Jan. 19, 1868.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 2½.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—MORNING and afternoon, in the hall corner Grand and Allen sts. Elder Woodruff is expected to preach. All lovers of peace are invited, and all desiring salvation.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. James E. Homans, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '71, R..	108
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C...	109⅝
20,000	do........	110
7,000	do..........	109⅞
6,000	U. S. 5-20s., C.. '65.........New	105¾
4,000	do..New	105⅝
25,000	do......Small	105½
1,500	do........	105⅞
60,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s.C. '62......30 days.	109⅜
20,000	do..........s30	109¾
50,000	do	109⅞
1,700	do........	110
10,000	do..........b5	109⅝
9,000	do	110
30,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	107⅛
25,000	do..........	107¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65..........	108⅛
155,000	do.......	108⅛
61,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '68. N. Issue....	105⅝
31,500	do.......	106
300,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.........	102⅝
2,500	do........	102½
20,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series.......	105⅝
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	60⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. .x-c	63⅞
2,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	50
20,000	N.C. St. 6s. new.	50
8,000	do.........	50⅛
6,000	do..........	50¼
18,000	Missouri 6s	100
14,000	do....2d call	100
4,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue......	85
1,000	Ga. St. 7s........	81
15,000	Alt. & T. H. In..	80
8,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs......	84⅛
2,000	Gr.W.R. 1st, '88.	83
25,500	Cl.& Pitts. 4thM.	74
15,000	Cl. & Tol. 7s. N. B	93
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M...	97¾
1,000	Chi, B. & Q. 8s..	109
19	Fourth National...	104
10	Cen. Nat. Bank....	103
10	Ocean Bank........	101
7	Bk. of Com'ce.....	115
100	West.U.Tel.......	37½
100	Canton Co...... b10	53⅞
300	do........	53⅞
100	do.......2d call	54¼
300	Erie R...........	75
100	do......2d call	75
50	Quicksilver....	26
100	do...........	26¼
100	do........	26½
50	Pacific Mail........	108
300	do........	107⅞
100	do...........b10	108
100	do..........	108
10	do..........	108⅛
100	Atlantic Mail......	99
100	do.......	97
200	do	98
200	do.......	97½
400	do.........	98
20	Am. Ex. Co........	75
10	Mer. U. Ex......	37⅝
100	do..........b30	37⅝
300	do.........	37⅝
10	Wells Fargo Ex...	47
100	Adams Ex. Co.....	78½
50	N. Y. Cen. R......	123⅝
300	do.........	123⅛
100	do.......2d call	123⅛
300	Harlem R. R......	125
200	do.........b30	125
6	Stonington R......	84
24	N. Y. & N. H. R...	135½
100	Reading R........	92½
30	Mich. Cen.........	109⅛
100	do.........	109
42	Illinois Cen.......	135¼
100	do.........b30	135½
200	Clev. & Pitts...s60	93⅝
400	do........	94⅝
200	do.........	94⅛
200	do.........s30	94⅜
500	Chic. & N. W. R...	61⅛
100	do........	61⅜
100	Chic. & N.W. R.Pf.	72⅞
30	Clev.,Col. & Cin.R.	101
400	Clev. & Tol........	103¼
100	Chi. & R. I.......	96⅞
100	Mil. & St. Paul......	49⅞
110	P., F. W. & C......	100½
400	do........	100⅝
100	do........	100½
100	Chi. & Alton R....	135½
400	O. & Miss. R......	30½
1200	do........	30⅝
200	do.........b30	30⅝
700	do......2d call	30⅝
200	do........b30	31
150	O. & Miss. R. Pf..	70
50	do.........	70⅛
50	H. & St. J. R......	57

SECOND BOARD.

9,000	Tenn. 6s. new....	60⅝
30,000	do........	61
10,000	do........	60⅞
6,000	Mich.So. 2d M...	93
12,000	Mor.&Essex 2d...	86
2,000	M.&P.duC. 1stM	94
20,000	Tol.& Wab.2dM.	77½
200	Canton Co........	54¼
400	West U. Tel.......	37⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co....	25⅞
100	Pac. Mail.........	108¾
50	do........	108⅞
200	do........	109
100	At. Mail........	97½
100	do.........	97⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pf....	32⅞
50	Adams Express....	78½
24	Amer. Ex......	75
20	Mer. U. Ex.......	37⅞
200	do	38
100	N. Y. Cen.........	123⅜
400	Erie R...........	74⅞
200	do.........b10	74⅞
200	do	74⅞
100	Hud. R. R.......	140
200	Reading R.........	93⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.....	87½
200	Clev. & Pitts.......	94½
200	do.........	94⅝
100	Ill. Central R....x-d	130⅞
100	Chic. & N. W......	61⅛
100	do	61⅛
100	C. & N. W. R. Pf..	72¾
8	M.& P. Du C.1st Pf	103
100	Mil. & St. P.Pf.....	64⅜
200	Ohio & M. R.......	30⅞
100	do.........b30	3[illegible]
100	Chic. & Alt......	135
100	Mar.& C. 1st Pr....	19¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co.........	53⅞
200	do.........o	53⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co.......	8
100	Quicksilver.......	25⅞
100	do........	26
200	Pacific Mail.......	107⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.........c	123⅛
100	do........	123⅝
100	Erie R........	74⅞
100	Pitts., F. W. & C...	100⅝
100	Ohio & Miss. R....	30⅞
100	Reading R..........	92⅞
300	M. S. & N. I......	87½
200	Clev. & Pitts......	94⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.......	103⅛
100	Chic., R. I. & P....	96⅞
300	Chi. & N. W. R.....	61
100	do........c	61
100	do	61⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	72⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co......b10	53⅞
200	do.........	54⅛
40	Am. Ex.........	75
100	Adams Ex........	78⅞
300	do.......b30	78⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex........	37⅞
100	Quick. Min.....b3	26
100	Pacific Mail.......	107⅞
100	do.........	108
200	do.........	108
200	do.........c	108⅛
200	do.........b10	108⅛
200	do.........b3	108⅛
200	do.........	108⅛
200	W. U. Tel.......	37⅝
100	do.........b10	37⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.......	123⅝
300	do.........	123⅝
100	Erie R........	74⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C......	100⅝
800	Reading R........	93⅛
500	do.......s60	93
200	do.........	93⅛
200	do.........	93⅛
200	do.........b10	93⅛
200	do.........	93
100	M. & St. P......	49⅞
300	do.........	49⅞
100	Ohio & Miss.R.b10	30⅞
100	Mich. Cen........	109⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I......	87
200	do.........	87⅛
200	do.........b3	87⅛
500	do.........	94⅛
200	do.........	94⅛
100	do.........	94⅛
300	do.........b3	94⅛
100	C., C., I. & P......	103⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	72⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.........	54⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex........	37⅞
200	do.........	38⅛
300	Quicksilver........	26
200	do.........s30	26
100	Pacific Mail........	108⅛
400	West. Union.......	37⅝
200	do.........b10	37⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R.......	123⅝
100	do.........	123⅛
1100	Erie R........	74⅞
300	do.........b10	75⅛
200	do.........	75
300	do.........b3	75⅛
1000	do.........	75⅛
200	P., F. W. & Ch......	100⅛
500	Reading R.......	93⅛
100	do.........b30	93⅛
1200	Mil. & St. Paul.....	50⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.Pf.b10	65
100	Ohio & Miss R......	30⅞
300	Mich. S. & N. I.b3	87⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts.......	94½
300	do.........	94⅛
300	do.........s15	94⅛
200	do.........s15	94⅛
500	Cl. & Tol.........	103⅛
100	Chic., R. I. & P.....	96⅞
400	Chic. & N. W. R.....	61⅛
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf....	72⅛
100	do.........b10	72⅛

SATURDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 138½@⅜@¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. in the forenoon. They subsequently receded to 138⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., as against 138¼ ⅌ cent. at the close of business on Friday night. The Gold Room was again free from Washington rumors. The Cable telegrams were favorable for United States 5-20s and the Cotton market. These advanced the Public Funds of 1862-65, May and November, and imparted steadiness to the Gold Room. The advance in Cotton in Liverpool was partially anticipated by heavy purchases here on Friday, though we look for further favorable influences both in our own and the Southern markets, and also on the Foreign Exchanges. The Customs demand for Gold this week amounts to $1,539,000. On the other hand, the Treasury Office paid out $2,461,000 for Gold Interest, and $637,700 on the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67. The Banks make a further gain of $3,969,000 in Gold, and $2,402,000 in Greenbacks. Their Deposit averages show the very heavy additional gain of $11,052,000. They add $2,867,000 to their line of Loans and Discounts. The Money market of the week closed easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call to the Brokers, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on Prime short date Merchant paper.

At the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were active at a further demand on the 5-20s, of 1862-65, May and November, and at firm rates for other descriptions. The Railways were not active, nor was the tone of the market very decided either way, especially on the commanding Stocks like Erie and New-York Central. There was continued firmness in Cleveland and Pittsburg, and an upward reaction in Ohio and Mississippi. Pacific Mail was active and the cash Stock closed 1 ⅌ cent higher than on Friday. Atlantic Mail fell to 97½.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.....	102⅛	102⅝	Missouris	100	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	109¾	109⅝	Northwest.....	61⅛	61⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s..	105⅛	105⅝	N. West Pref.....	72⅛	72⅞
N. Y. Central.....	123⅝	123⅝	Rock Island.....	96⅛	96⅞
Erie.....	74⅞	74⅞	Fort Wayne.....	100⅛	100⅛
Hudson.....	139⅛	139½	W. U. Telegraph..	37⅛	37⅝
Reading.....	92⅞	93⅛	St. Paul.....	49⅞	50⅛
Mich. Southern..	87⅛	87⅛	St. Paul Pref.....	64	64⅛
Ohio and Miss...	30⅛	30⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg.....	94	94⅝	Pacific Mail.....	108⅛	108⅛
Tenn. 6s, new....	60⅛	60¾	American Gold..	138⅛	138⅛
			Bills on London..	109⅛	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup. 18[illegible]...	[illegible]	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is..	105⅛
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881.....	109⅝	5-20 coup., 1867.....	105⅞
6 ⅌ c. 500 & 1,000, 1881...	109⅝	Oregon ⅌ yearly, '81...	106
5-20 coup., small, 1862...	109	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1871..	116⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	110	5 ⅌ c. reg. 1874.....	107
5-20 reg. 1864.....	107	10-40 registered, 1874..	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864....	107¼	10-40 500 & 1,000. 1874..	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865.....	107⅛	7-30 2d series.....	105⅝
		7-30 3d series.....	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1873	100	Illinois 6s cou. 1879....	99⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1874	101	Illinois War Loan.....	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1875	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873....	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1876	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878....	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1877	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883....	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1878	101	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878....	93
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1874	93	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	60¾
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1875	92	Tennessee new bds..	60¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870.....	99	Virginia 6s, n. b.....	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875.....	99	North Carolina 6s.....	61
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881.....	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	60¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886.....	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.....	50⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860..	99	Missouri 6 ⅌ c.....	99
Illinois reg. 1860.....	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo.	85
Ill. 6s aft. 1860.....	99	Missouri Pacific 6s...	99
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1860..	99⅛	California 7s.....	[illegible]
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1865..	99¾	Connecticut 6s.....	[illegible]
Illinois 6s. '79 aft. 1870.	99¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	130	Hanover........	108
Manhattan........	138	Irving........	105
Merchants'........	118	Metropolitan........	126
Mechanics'........	115	Nassau........	105
America........	136	Shoe and Leather........	109¼
City........	175	Continental........	101
Phenix........	104	St. Nicholas........	106¼
Merchants' Exch'ge...	105	Commonwealth........	104
Seventh Ward........	107	Imp'trs. & Traders'........	115
State of New-York...	106½	Park........	140¼
Commerce........	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts........	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass..	110	Central National........	103
Ocean........	100	Fourth National........	103¼
American Exchange..	114¼	Ninth National........	103
Bank of the Repub...	112	Oriental Bank........	131
Bank of North Am'a.	101¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 5s, 1883....	93	Tol. & W. 1st Mort......	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.....	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es....	87	Tol. & W. 2d M........	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n...	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	102¼	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	123	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	100
Erie 1st Mort. extd.....	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88..	83
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879....	108	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	70
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883....	98½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	94
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880....	92	Gal. & Chi. extended..	101⅛
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888.....	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.....	97⅝
Buff., N.Y. & Erie.1st'77	91	Chi. & R. I. 7 ⅌ c......	92⅞
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72..	101¼	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M..	102
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s.'82	110	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M..	102
Chi. B. & Q.8p.c.1st M..	109	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	109
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Pitts., Ft W.& Ch.3d M.	88
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7p.c.	96⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.......	96
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M......	74
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1stM.	99⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In	80	Chi. & Alton S. F., in..	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	88
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds..	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	89½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.....	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	83
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Exten.B.	85	Mar & Cin 1st M......	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87	Chic. & Mil. 1st M......	87
Han.&St.J.land gr'nts.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.....	101
Lack. & West'n. bds.....	94	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.....	68
Del. L. & W. 1st M......	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	96
Del. L. & W.2d M.......	96	Bos., Hart. & Erie 1st..	59

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,871,391 86; total payments, $1,967,075 41; balance, $105,167,453 76. The receipts include for Customs $272,000; for Gold Notes, $665,000.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.: James Buell, Anthony S. Hope, Raphael Buchman, David A. Wood, Charles Rubens, James S. Rockwell, Randolph W. Townsend, Russell Sage, Edward H. Ammidown, Nathaniel Fisher, Augustus G. Paine, Philip Van Valkenburgh, Henry C. Hulbert, Julius Catlin, Jr., and James R. Plum. And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th inst., JAMES BUELL was unanimously reelected President, and RUSSELL SAGE was elected Vice-President.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 1, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest........	£3,161,490	Increase..	£51,264
Public deposits......	6,314,203	Decrease..	864,554
Other deposits......	21,654,971	Increase..	2,888,766
Government Securities	£13,269,046	Increase.	£249,843
Other Securities......	20,125,015	Increase.	2,606,510
Notes unemployed.....	11,729,785	Decrease.	744,550

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,242,055, being a increase of £879,190; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,061,728, showing an increase of £120,681, when compared with the preceding return.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 17, 1868, was $2,046,165.

The *American Railroad Journal* publishes a detailed statement of the length and cost of the railroads of each State of the Union. The summaries given recapitulate the details, with deductions from them showing the average cost per mile in each State. Following these deductions, the *Journal* gives a table showing the progress of construction since 1828, year by year. The following shows the general results by States and geographical regions:

LENGTH AND COST OF RAILROADS.

	—Miles.—		—Cost Road, &c.—	
	Total.	Opea.	Total.	Per mile.
Maine	658.29	521.57	$18,069,779	$34,539
New-Hampshire	667.36	667.36	23,233,337	34,829
Vermont	661.74	588.74	24,459,893	41,527
Massachusetts	1,479.30	1,430.69	71,731,934	51,237
Rhode Island	151.74	119.24	4,975,682	41,812
Connecticut	793.20	637.20	24,997,741	38,230
New-York	3,330.34	3,244.59	171,868,170	52,970
New-Jersey	964.77	911.29	64,550,741	70,857
Pennsylvania	4,638.72	4,252.61	223,947,857	52,669
Delaware	177.49	160.49	5,417,484	33,849
Maryland and Dist.Columbia	875.35	628.69	37,756,685	59,580
West Virginia	386.75	364.75	22,972,154	63,110
Virginia	1,973.32	1,494.18	49,635,194	33,223
North Carolina	1,367.51	1,001.42	21,089,140	20,087
South Carolina	1,109.17	1,007.17	26,961,091	26,773
Georgia	1,751.60	1,547.90	34,352,624	22,191
Florida	666.60	639.60	9,476,000	21,380
Alabama	1,577.00	850.50	27,268,295	32,080
Mississippi	897.90	897.90	25,508,404	28,405
Louisiana	872.50	333.25	14,386,967	43,160
Tennessee	1,508.86	1,326.35	47,577,387	35,886
Kentucky	1,012.10	634.90	23,719,414	37,353
Arkansas	1,431.33	133.00	4,400,000	33,998
Texas	2,590.75	495.25	15,200,000	30,707
Ohio	3,726.46	3,397.84	149,540,950	44,008
Indiana	2,606.08	2,306.05	89,560,722	38,838
Illinois	3,667.43	3,224.49	149,040,687	46,216
Michigan	1,658.82	1,462.82	45,043,870	42,374
Wisconsin	1,467.70	1,036.50	40,966,182	39,523
Minnesota	1,646.9	419.50	11,250,000	26,817
Iowa	2,146.00	1,283.00	51,191,450	39,900
Nebraska, &c	987.70	555.00	25,000,000	45,045
Missouri	1,494.48	984.75	55,754,105	56,603
Kansas	835.00	404.00	22,500,000	49,595
Colorado	100.00	.....	.....	.....
California	1,093.53	382.50	27,090,000	70,824
Nevada and Utah	545.30	30.00	2,000,000	66,666
Oregon	259.60	19.50	500,000	25,641
Aggregate	54,556.85	38,821.81	$1,660,460,809	$42,797

RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS.

6. N. East'n States.	4,331.83	3,925.71	$166,435,366	$42,367
6. Mid. East'n do.	11,163.33	9,559.73	526,113,091	55,033
5. S. East'n do	6,807.23	5,489.27	140,453,949	25,589
7. Gulf and South Interior do.	9,880.43	4,651.15	158,060,457	33,477
11. N. Int. do.	20,475.73	14,763.95	639,807,946	43,336
3. Pac. or W'n do.	1,898.30	432.00	29,590,000	68,495
Aggregate	54,556.85	38,821.81	$1,660,460,809	$42,797

In reducing the total cost to cost per mile, the completed mileage has been used as the divisor; but in consequence of the total cost containing sums of greater or less magnitude, expended on unfinished road, the reduction by the method adopted results in a greater or less error. Thus in the Northeastern group of States the result obtained is nearly correct, the difference between completed and progressing roads being comparatively small. In the newer States, however, in which large amounts have been expended on roads yet incomplete, the difference is necessarily wider apart. In order, then, to obtain an approximate accuracy it will be necessary to make deductions in accordance with the actual condition of things in the States respectively. The following is based on this proposition, and will more nearly estimate the average cost of roads than that shown in the foregoing table:

States.	Cost as above.	Deduct per cent.	Approximate cost.
Maine	$34,539	0	$34,539
New-Hampshire	34,829	0	34,829
Vermont	41,527	0	41,527
Massachusetts	51,237	0	51,237
Rhode Island	41,812	0	41,812
Connecticut	38,230	0	38,230
New-York	52,970	2½	51,646
New-Jersey	70,857	5	67,314
Pennsylvania	52,669	5	50,029
Delaware	33,849	0	33,849
Maryland, &c	59,580	5	56,601
West Virginia	63,110	0	63,110
Virginia	33,223	0	33,223
North Carolina	20,087	0	20,087
South Carolina	26,773	5	25,435
Georgia	22,191	5	21,082
Florida	21,380	0	21,380
Alabama	32,080	10	28,872
Mississippi	28,405	..	28,405
Louisiana	43,160	20	34,531
Tennessee	35,886	10	32,298
Kentucky	37,353	10	33,618
Arkansas	33,998	20	31,407
Texas	30,707	10	27,637
Ohio	44,008	10	39,608
Indiana	38,838	10	34,954
Illinois	46,216	10	41,595
Michigan	42,374	10	38,137
Wisconsin	39,523	5	37,551
Minnesota	26,817	0	26,817
Iowa	39,900	10	35,910
Nebraska, &c	45,045	0	45,045
Missouri	56,603	5	53,773
Kansas	49,595	20	39,676
California	70,824	0	70,824
Nevada, &c	66,666	0	66,666
Oregon	25,641	0	25,641

The annual progress of railroads for the last forty years is shown in the following table:

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828	3	1849	6,350
1829	28	1850	7,475
1830	41	1851	8,589
1831	54	1852	11,027
1832	131	1853	13,497
1833	576	1854	15,672
1834	762	1855	17,398
1835	918	1856	19,251
1836	1,102	1857	22,625
1837	1,421	1858	25,090
1838	1,843	1859	26,755
1839	1,920	1860	28,771
1840	2,197	1861	30,593
1841	3,319	1862	31,769
1842	3,877	1863	32,471
1843	4,174	1864	33,860
1844	4,311	1865	34,442
1845	4,522	1866	35,361
1846	4,870	1867	36,896
1847	5,336	1868	38,822
1848	5,682		

The above tables have no reference to the passenger railroads now in use in all our principal cities. These in the aggregate make a large mileage, probably not far from 2,000 miles, or including double track not far from twice that length.

Nor is the second track on any of the railroads estimated in the tables. Nearly all the great lines of the country, however, are in part or wholly double, and the additional track is being yearly increased to the very great advantage of business. We may estimate the double track, sidings and turnouts at 25 to 30 per cent. of the length of roads, which, added to the above, will give us a total equivalent single track of not less than 50,000 to 55,000 miles in length.

The present activity in construction will bring into use many hundreds of miles of road in 1868. Perhaps at no former period have so many great enterprises been in hand.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1868.

SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 17th ult., that a deed made by a register under a Chancery decree of sale in a *private suit*, should be stamped the same as other conveyances.

Instruments issued by State or municipal officers for *public purposes*, strictly in the performance of their official duty, are exempt, even if there is a valuable consideration. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

H. A. SEELY, Esq., Department Collector Internal Revenue, Montgomery, Ala.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

DISTILLERY CASE—BONDING PROPERTY—CHARGES OF FRAUD.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits, &c., found at No. 415 East Forty-fifth-street.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an application to bond a distillery and other property seized at No. 415 East Forty-fifth-street, and libeled for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws. The question of bonding distillery property worth more than $1,000 is expressly confided by the statute to the discretion of the Court. The rule which I have always adhered to has been not to bond in a case where I have reasonable ground to believe, from the evidence placed before me, that the law has been violated. In the present case the property is valuable and the distillery extensive. The capacity to defraud the revenue is large, if the means and the will exist. This is the second application which has been made to me to bond this property—a former application having been denied. I permitted a renewal of it, which is made on new affidavits; and further affidavits are produced on the part of the Government. The application has been urged with great pertinacity, and I have carefully examined the voluminous papers, with a view to see whether a case of probable guilt was made out. I find in this case what experience has shown to be a very common occurrence in the business of distilling spirits—the close proximity of a rectifying establishment to the distillery, and a communication between the two by an underground pipe, ostensibly laid for the passage of Croton water, the two establishments often getting their supplies of water from a common main or source, and through a pipe common to both to some extent. Under these circumstances it requires but little ingenuity for men who wish to break the law and defraud the Government, to arrange temporary and shifting means of drawing spirits illicitly from the receiving cisterns in the distillery, and conveying them into tubs in the rectifying establishment. In the present case the rectifying establishment was but a few feet distant from the distillery. In a stable in the distillery premises there was found a hose about forty feet long, and one inch and a half in diameter, which, about one hour after the seizure, smelt and tasted strongly of spirits. On the outside of the distillery a permanent faucet was found at the end of a one and a half inch lead pipe, which pipe passed under ground into the rectifying house. On trying the hose with the faucet it was found that a butt suitable to the size of the hose would screw upon the mouth of the faucet, and the hose when so attached to the faucet was long enough to pass up and into a window near to and above the cistern-room of the distillery. This hose was of a length wholly unnecessary for any of the ordinary purposes of filling barrels from the receiving cisterns, or otherwise conducting spirits in a distillery, and it was a spirit hose and not a water hose. The faucet referred to smelt and tasted of spirits. The lead pipe referred to connected with a faucet in the rectifying house, and the latter faucet smelt and tasted of spirits. There was found a stop-cock arrangement whereby the lead pipe referred to, could be permitted to convey water or be prevented from conveying water at pleasure. When in the latter condition it could convey spirits if they were furnished to it. The covers of the receiving cisterns in the distillery were four or five inches apart. Now, with these appliances and facilities for fraud, with the hose and the butt and the lead pipe in position, a syphon would easily draw spirits from the receiving cisterns into the hose, and pass them into the rectifying house. The foregoing facts are clearly established; yet the Court is asked to overlook them because no witness is produced on this motion, made on affidavits, who actually saw spirits run off in this illicit way, and is asked to credit the sworn denial of the proprietor of the distillery, and his foreman and sundry workmen, in *ex parte* affidavits, that no spirits were run off in an illicit way. I cannot do so, but must regard the parties as presumptively guilty of having committed frauds which they seem so industriously to have put themselves in the way of being able to commit by proper appliances. Nor can I assume that on this application the Government has brought forward, in reply to the motion, all the evidence it can furnish, when the case comes to a trial, to sustain a forfeiture. Applications to bond in these cases are, as my experience shows, in many instances made, not really with an expectation that the application will be granted, but with a view to compel the Government to disclose the names of its witnesses and the details of its evidence. This it is not bound to do to any greater extent than is necessary to show probable and reasonable ground to sustain the seizure and prosecution. It was strongly urged by the counsel for the claimant that if a condemnation was had in this case, the Government would be obliged on execution to sell the distillery at public auction, and then the claimant could purchase it and resume business, and that therefore there was no force in any suggestion that the property ought not to be put back now into the claimant's hands, lest he might repeat any frauds he had committed. This argument ought equally to avail against any prosecutions whatever for forfeitures of distilleries for frauds. The law forbids the bonding of distilleries not exceeding $1,000 in value, and requires that, on condemnation, they shall be destroyed. It authorizes the Court in its discretion to bond distilleries of greater value than $1,000, and requires them to be sold on condemnation. But whether, when condemned, a distillery is to be destroyed or to be sold, it is none the less the duty of the public authorities to prosecute it, and of a court and a jury to condemn it, if it has incurred condemnation. So, also, it is none the less the duty of the Court, in the exercise of the discretion confided to it in regard to bonding a distillery, to withhold from parties who have once deliberately provided themselves with the means of committing frauds the opportunity of carrying out their manifest intentions, although the law may require that the property shall, on its final condemnation, be sold at public auction.

If this motion should be granted, the door might as well be thrown open wide and freely to all proprietors of distilleries and rectifying establishments to provide the means for committing frauds, and then come into court and ask, as often as their property is seized, to have it restored to them on bond, as a matter of course. Congress has indicated clearly its intention that this shall not be done. The frauds on the revenue in the matter of distilled spirits have assumed gigantic proportions, and the proper enforcement of the laws demands that the public authorities and the prosecuting officers and courts and juries should discharge their several duties in regard to suits and prosecutions concerning distilled spirits with firmness and consistency. The motion is denied.

S. G. Courtney, United States Attorney, for the United States; A. J. Diffenhoefer for the claimant.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

ATTACHMENT—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—INTERESTING TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Buford A. Tracey vs. the First National Bank of Selma.—The defendant, on the 15th April, 1867, gave the checks which are the subject of the action to the plaintiff, directed to the Ocean National Bank of New-York City, in which the defendant had a deposit of the value of about $18,000. Previous to the presentation of the checks at the Ocean Bank, the defendant became notoriously insolvent; its President was arrested, and soon after committed suicide. By an order of Gen. Grant and Secretary McCulloch, the payment of the checks was countermanded, and a receiver of the defendant appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency. The plaintiff, on or about the 29th day of April attached the deposit in the Ocean Bank, upon the ground that defendant, a corporation under Federal law is, as to the State of New-York, a foreign corporation, and sought the payment of the checks out of such deposit, in conflict with the United States Government, which claims to have a prior lien upon such deposit, by process issued by the New-York Supreme Court. The Receiver of the Bank, also on the 14th day of August, obtained an order to show cause why the warrant of attachment should not be vacated, and the matter has been carried through the several branches of the Supreme Court, and in view of the important questions involved, it has been taken to the Court of Appeals.

On the argument, Mr. Chittenden (for the receiver) contended that the cause of action did not arise within this State; that the plaintiff being a non-resident could not maintain his action. The plaintiff had sued the drawer upon unaccepted checks, drawn in the State of Alabama, upon a New-York bank, and he alleges the drawer to be a foreign corporation. As to the nature of the contract of the drawer of a check, see Parsons on Mercantile Law, p. 112. Counsel also contended that the action springs from signing the check, and to sustain his proposition he cited 1 Parsons on Contracts, 211; Edwards on Promissory Notes, p. 185; Third Term Reps., p. 761; Western Bank *vs.* The City Bank of Columbus, 7th How. Pr. Rep., p. 238; and Cantwell *vs.* Dubuque Railroad, 17 How. 16, and see 18 How., p. 218. According to the provisions of the revised statutes, if an action against a foreign corporation be "on contract," the contract must have been executed and delivered in this State. (*Vid.* Staples *vs.* Fairchild, 3d Comstock Rep., 41.) The code has not enlarged the privilege of bringing an action *on contract* against a foreign corporation.

Second—It was contended that the plaintiff's attachment should not be permitted to defeat the prior lien of the United States Government, existing under section 5 of the act of Congress, 1797, which gives priority to the Government's claim against a person, (see 31 N. Y., p. 32,) and a Revenue officer (see 2d Cranch, p. 358,) in case of bankruptcy or attachment of effects of an absent debtor. (1 Brightley Digest, p. 18; 2d vol. Edmonds Rev. Stat., p. 48; 9 New-York Reps., p. 589.) The third point was that the Court had no jurisdiction. To sustain this point the 57th section of the Currency Act was cited. In Story on the Constitution, section 1,754, and comments thereon, in 6th of Wheaton, p. 396, "it seems to be admitted that the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States may be made exclusive in all cases under the laws of the United States." The question being whether the jurisdiction conferred by the Currency act is exclusive, the test is, does that act create as well as confer jurisdiction? Dudley *vs.* Mayhen, 3d N. Y. Reps., 9; 7 John. Rep., 141. The subject matter of this Currency act being so completely within the province of Congress, (Metropolitan Bank *vs.* Van Dyck, 27 New-York, p. 245,) the jurisdiction may well be confined to the courts named by Congress, especially as this will conduce to harmony of administration of this law. There would be nothing like jealousy on the part of the State Court. Much of the judicial power conferred on the Federal Government has not even been called into action; 124 Conklin Treatise.

Fourth—The Court is asked to adjudge as to the sufficiency of the affidavit of the plaintiff's agent, whereon the warrant was issued, as to whether plaintiff's title to the checks, and their maturity and date of presentation, or the satisfaction of the lien of the United States, under section 47, are sufficiently shown. The last point taken is that the attachment under the law of New-York should not be permitted because contrary to the Currency act, which is an act of Congress upon a subject over which it has plenary power, and because it is against public policy. The States have no power to interfere with the operation of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the General Government. Money cannot be arrested in the hands of a public officer by attachment. The sphere appropriated to the United States is as far beyond the reach of the process of State Courts as if the line of division was traced by landmarks and monuments visible to the eye.

The counsel for the plaintiff contended that the defendant is a foreign corporation; that the cause of action arose within this State, and he claimed that the Court issuing the warrant had full jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, and that the defendant was no more entitled to exemption from summary process, under the laws of this State, than if it had been a corporation created under the laws of the State of Alabama. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Eugene Smith; for the Receiver of the First National Bank of Selma, Mr. Sterne Chittenden.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—MOTIONS FOR DISCOVERY—TO PUNISH FOR CONTEMPT, &C.

Fisk, Belden & Co. vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.—Hatch et al. vs. The Same.—These cases came before the Court yesterday on several distinct motions. In the case of Hatch against the Company the motion was for an order to compel the discovery of the Company's books. The plaintiffs, through their counsel, insist that it is necessary for them in order to prepare for trial to have free and full access to all the books kept in the Company's office. On the other side it was contended that at the present stage of the proceedings there is no law to warrant the Court in making an order for discovery. It was apparent, said counsel, that the discovery was not necessary to enable plaintiffs to prepare their complaint, for that had already been served. They did not need it in order to prepare for trial, for no issue had been joined; in fact, the time to answer had not expired. The Judge said that to order a discovery at this stage of the proceedings would be to decide upon some questions in advance. The motion, he thought, was premature, and he would, therefore, deny it, with leave to renew upon a different state of facts.

In the case of Fisk and Belden vs. The Same Railroad Company.—A motion was made to punish a witness as for contempt for not answering certain questions before the referee appointed to take the testimony. The decision of this motion is held over till Wednesday next, when counsel are to appear before the Court. The argument on the merits of these cases is set down for Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Daly and Judges Brady and Van Vorst.

FORGED CHECK—WHICH BANK SHOULD BEAR THE LOSS.

The National Bank of the Commonwealth vs. The Grocers' National Bank.—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered by the Justice of the First Judicial District Court, in the City of New-York, on the 26th of March, 1867, in favor of the plaintiff and respondent against the defendant and appellant. The action was commenced before the Justice by summons, with a complaint annexed. On the return day, the parties appeared before the Justice, and the defendant interposed no answer to the complainant; but admitted the facts stated therein to be true. The case was submitted to the Justice on the complaint. Whereupon the Justice rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the amount for which the check purported to be drawn; from which judgment this appeal is taken to the general term of this Court. The complaint avers that in December, 1866, the plaintiff secured on deposit from one of its dealers a bank check, purporting to be drawn by W. Benjamin & Co. on the defendant's bank. That the check was passed by plaintiff to the credit of Halsted & Putnam, the last indorsers, their dealers. That the plaintiff and defendant are both members of the "New-York Clearing-house Association," which is formed for the purpose of adjusting the balances of accounts and settling the dealings of and between the several banks in the City of New-York. That by the constitution and rules of the Clearing-house Association, the checks on other banks, received by banks belonging to the association from any of its dealers, are on the morning of the day next after their receipt presented at the Clearing-house, and then all the checks so received by said banks respectively are assorted for exchange between said banks, and the amount of every check then appearing to be drawn against any bank is credited in account to the bank to which it is presented, and is charged and debited in account against the bank on which it appears to have been drawn in the accounts of the Clearing-house, whether the same be or be not good or valid.

That in accordance with the above-mentioned custom the plaintiffs, on or about the 13th day of December, 1866, sent the check above mentioned to the Clearing House, and the plaintiff was then and there credited, and the defendant debited with the same. That the defendant on the 6th day of March, 1867, returned the check through the Clearing House to the plaintiff, on the ground that the same was a forgery, in violation of the rules prescribed by the association, and of the rights of the plaintiff, and that thereupon the defendant was credited and the plaintiff debited with the amount of the check in the books of the Clearing House Association. Whereupon plaintiff immediately brought this action to recover the amount of the check from defendant. Raymond & Coursen for appellants. Convers & Lyman for defendants.

OPINION.

VAN VORST, J.—The drawer of a check or bill of exchange is presumed to know the handwriting of the drawer, and the genuineness of the signature to the paper, and having paid the same although it should afterward be discovered that the name of the drawer was forged, he cannot recover the money from the party to whom it was paid. This was determined quite early in Price *vs.* Neal (3 Barr 1,354.) In that case two forged bills were drawn upon plaintiff. Notice of the first bill was left at the plaintiff's house on the day it became due. Plaintiff sent his servant to call on the defendant to pay it, which was done. The other bill the plaintiff accepted and paid at maturity. On discovering the forgery plaintiff brought an action for money had and received to recover back the amount paid. The Court held that the action would not lie. Lord Mansfield said it was incumbent upon the plaintiff to be satisfied that the bill drawn upon him was the drawer's hand before he accepted or paid it, but that it was not incumbent on the plaintiff to inquire into it. If the holder was at all implicated in the forgery the action would be against him. Bank of Commerce *vs.* Union Bank, 3 Coms. 230—In this last case the Bank of Commerce was allowed to recover back the amount of a forged bill which it had paid to the Union Bank, but the recovery was justified on the ground that the forgery was not in counterfeiting the name of the drawer, "but in altering the body of the bill." There being no presumption that the body of the bill is in the handwriting of the drawer, or in any handwriting known to the drawer, and it is unreasonable to require of him knowledge of the handwriting of any part of the bill except the signature of the drawer. The case first above cited charges the loss of the drawer to his own negligence in accepting or paying a bill which he shall have known to be a forgery. The last case does not question, but in terms affirms the principle announced in Price *vs.* Neale. The check in this case appears to have come regularly to the plaintiff in the course of its business from its dealers, to whom it was credited, and under no circumstances to excite suspicion, or make inquiry necessary. The check went to the Clearing-house, and was there in an adjustment of the checks and accounts between plaintiff and defendant, in pursuance of the rules of this body, credited to plaintiff and charged to defendant. As the usage of the Clearing-house is not to pass upon the genuineness of the paper which passes through it, the act of debiting the defendant with the amount of the check should not charge the defendant with having adopted or accepted the same. But the check went from the Clearing-house to the defendant's bank, and was there received, and its being charged to it at the Clearing-house was acquiesced in by the defendant. It does not appear how soon the defendant ascertained the forgery, but it appears that it held on to the check for several months, and then, "in violation of the rules prescribed by the association, and of the rights of plaintiff," returned same to the Clearing-house, and caused it there to be debited to the plaintiff and credited to itself.

The plaintiff at once repudiated this debiting of the check to its account, and of the return of the check, by bringing this action. If the defendant can in this way, and by the instrumentalities of the Clearing-house, and against its rules, succeed in getting back money which it had previously paid on a forged check, it may do indirectly what it cannot do directly. It is quite clear that if the defendant had brought an action against the plaintiff for the money as soon as the forgery was discovered, it would have failed in the action. The fact that the Bank of the Commonwealth is plaintiff rather than defendant, cannot change the absolute rights of the parties. The payment by the plaintiff on the return of the check to it was not voluntary. It was forced by the action of the Clearing-house. This suit is equitable in its nature. The question really is upon whom the loss should fall. Under the circumstances of this case I think the defendant should bear the loss. Judgment affirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There were twenty-eight cases on the calender, yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, embodying charges of the usual nature, but one or two furnishing matter of interest.

A BRACE OF PICKPOCKETS.

Two rather fierce-looking fellows, named Michael Kennedy and John Logan, were charged by William McMunigh with having robbed him of $23 50 on Monday evening last. The complainant testified that he resides at No. 228 East Fifty-second-street, and that he met the prisoners in One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues. When in their company about twenty minutes they asked him to walk toward the river. He accompanied them, and there they robbed him of the $23 50, one of them holding his arms while the other rifled his pockets of the money. Officer Moore, of the Nineteenth Precinct, deposed that, when he arrested the accused, the complainant identified them as the men who committed the robbery, and one of the prisoners admitted that he saw his copartner in possession of one of the articles alleged to have been stolen. They were found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

August Bach pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a blue beaver overcoat from Louis Leman, No. 455 Broadway. Officer Rodger was informed by the prisoner that he would find the coat at a certain place, where it was found. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, saving two months' confinement by his confession.

Catharine Wilson was charged with the theft of a cloak from in front of the store No. 51 Catharine-street, on the 16th inst. She denied any attempt to steal, and declared she was only practicing for a German masquerade party. She was nevertheless sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED—CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to probate since our last report: John R. Hayward, John H. Harstman, Josephus Miller, Clara W. Dodge, Rachael Owens, Auguste E. Spelroir, John Dowdney, Duke W. Goodman, John G. Hislop, Robert McCaskrey, Catharine Praggo and Adam Duncan Stewart.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of Administration granted on estates of Edward Hare, Pheba A. Kirby, Rachel Owens, Peter Peterson, Julius P. Beck, James Coyston Valentine Cherenot, Henry Ferguson, Patrick Lee, George Lorentz, Patrick Walsh, William McKnight, Margaret Barry, Caroline Campbell, Elizabeth Jacoby, James Meignelle, Cartein Springham, Samuel E. Wildman, Alexander Blumenthal, Louise Inthon, Margueretta Jantz, and Margaret A. Goodman.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardianship letters issued to Jacob Rallin, guardian of Zerlina Keno and Bernhard Baum; to Mary J. Moes, of Percy W. Moes; to Joseph Blumenthal, of Rebecca, Solomon, Charlotte and Elias Blumenthal; to John Blohm, of Louisa Blohm; Mary C. Vanderbilt, of DeWitt C. and Clarence F. Vanderbilt; to Susan Risdorf, of Milfred L. Anderson; to Mary Hogan, of Alice, Mary, John, James, Thomas, Ellen and Joseph Hogan; to John W. Tilford, of Augusta E. Thompson.

ESTATES SETTLED.

Accounts in the estates of the following-named persons have been settled during the past week: Samuel Westbrook, James McKibben, Joseph A. Lanby, Frederick M. Winston, Isaac G. Stillwell, Wm. T. Hicks, Joseph Wilson, Henry Shapper, Christopher Warner and Louis H. Livingston, Jr.

By the will of Eliza Mott, deceased, she makes the following bequests: To the Society of Friends in Sixteenth-street, $3,000, for the poor of said Society; New-York Hospital, $1,000; New-York Asylum for the Blind, $1,000; Society for the Relief of Colored Orphans, $1,000; Home for the Friendless, $1,000; Nursery and Child's Hospital, $1,000; Woman's Hospital, $1,000; New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $1,000.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Monell.

M. R. Clark vs. Sarah E. Clark; motion granted.
Dahl, Coleman vs. Michael Carroll; motion granted.
Alex. N. Wallis vs. R. C. Fisher; motion granted.
I. H. Brown et al. vs. Samuel Franeuth; motion granted.
J. J. Berry vs. I. Goldstein; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

L. Mentestadt vs. Ninth-avenue Railroad Company; motion denied, with costs.
J. Hoffs vs. Gustave Bruege et al; motion denied, with costs.

By Judge Barbour.

Jno. M. Axtruans vs. Julia Simon; judgment for defendant on the demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Chief Justice Robertson, and Judges Barbour and Monell.

Henrietta Schmidt vs. Emile Herferth; judgment reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.)

Conrad N. Roe vs. U. S. Telegraph Company; judgment reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. (Opinion by Monell, J.)

Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Erie Railroad Company; exceptions overruled and judgment for the plaintiffs on the verdict, with costs. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.)

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 18.

By Judge Cardozo.

Maria L. Castano vs. Louis Castano; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.
Thompson et al. vs. Davids; motion denied.
Lam et al. vs. Corwin et al.; motion denied.
Silberman et al. vs. Hexter et al; motion granted, and receiver appointed.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Examining Board—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The following are the changes officially announced as having taken place during the week ending Jan. 11:

COMMISSIONED.

Seventeenth Brigade—Wm. H. H. Lintner, Inspector, rank Jan. 1, vice Gilbert, resigned.

Seventh Regiment—George F. Thomas, Jr., Captain, rank Sept. 27, vice Ford, resigned.

Eighteenth Regiment—E. Platt Benedict, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 9, vice Fisher, resigned.

Forty-fifth Regiment—Heber Williams, Second Lieutenant, rank Nov. 9, vice Agne, resigned.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Andrew J. Hatch, Captain, rank Dec. 19, vice Graham, resigned; James Hason, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 19, vice Haydorn, removed from district; Charles H. Matthews, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 19, vice Hason, promoted.

Sixtieth Regiment—Arie Van Wie, Captain, rank Dec. 4, vice Patterson, removed from district; Eugene A. Haseltine, Adjutant, rank Oct. 9, vice Brant, declined.

Ninety-first Regiment—William Crawford, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 15, vice Kelso, promoted.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment—Luther Caldwell, Major, rank July 9, original vacancy.

RESIGNED.

Jan. 9.—*Seventeenth Brigade*—Inspector James L. Gilbert.

Jan. 9—*First Regiment*—Capt. John D. Gould, First Lieutenant Wm. H. Waring, First Lieutenant Wm. H. H Wilcox.

Jan. 9.—*Seventh Regiment*—First Lieutenant John C. Dalton.

Jan. 9.—*Twenty-fifth Regiment*—Capt. Wm. H. Schindler.

Jan. 9.—*One Hundred and Eighth Regiment*—Second Lieutenant Stephen Russell. Second Lieutenant Girardus Winans.

Jan. 10.—*Forty-seventh Regiment*—Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Banks.

Jan. 11.—*Ninety-seventh Regiment*—Capt. Jas. O'Neill.

Jan. 16.—*One Hundred and Sixth Regiment*—Capt. Jesse A. Carr.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

There will be held drills of officers and non-commissioned officers, in full fatigue dress, as follows: At 7:45 o'clock P. M., Jan. 21 and 29, Feb. 6 and 20. Drills by divisions on the following dates: Companies F and H, Jan. 20, Feb. 3 and 17, March 3; companies E and D, Jan. 14 and 28, Feb. 11 and 25; companies G and K, Jan. 22, Feb. 5 and 19, March 5; companies B and C, Jan. 16 and 30, Feb. 13 and 27; companies A and I, Jan. 17 and 31, Feb. 14 and 28. At division drill Captains will act as instructors, under the supervision of a field officer. The Colonel urges the members of his command to be punctual in their attendance, saying that he hopes "there will be no necessity for returning one single case as delinquent. Let nothing but sickness keep you from these drills for the short time they will last, and next Spring the Eighth will show as good a regiment as is in the First Division. Company meetings must not interfere with division drills. Company drills will take place as usual, every alternate week with division drills."

Deeming it of vital importance for the welfare and discipline of the corps that the non-commissioned officers should be selected for their intelligence and attention to duty, and in order to ascertain their qualifications before issuing their warrants, a Board of Examination has been appointed by Col. Carr, to convene at the armory at such time as the Board may direct. Detail for Board, Major John Appleton, Capt. Alexander Clarke and Capt. Isaac Cohen.

Sergt. Standard-Bearer Raleigh will report at regimental headquarters at once, explaining the reason of his continued absence from duty.

Adjt. John P. Durfee was, on Monday evening, elected to the Captaincy of Company C, Eighth Regiment, *vice* Appleby, promoted.

Company G achieved a success on Wednesday evening, with their reception and coterie, the numerous guests present enjoying themselves heartily. Brig.-Gen. Varian, Col. Carr, Lieut.-Col. Scott, and other officers were present during the evening.

An election was held at the Armory on Friday evening last, to fill the position of First Sergeant, made vacant by the resignation of Sergt. D. W. Thomas, with the following result: Third Sergt. H. P. Hore, promoted First Sergeant, *vice* Thomas, resigned; Second Corporal R. F. Leslie, promoted Third Sergeant, *vice* Hore, promoted; Fourth Corporal J. Martin promoted Second Corporal, *vice* Leslie, promoted; Private McGuigan, promoted Fourth Corporal, *vice* Martin, resigned.

The above, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Company, drilled the same previous to the election.

The Field Officers, Captains and Lieutenants commanding, met at the Armory on Monday evening last for theoretical instruction.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The drills of the several companies of this regiment will be held in the lower room of the armory during the time the other portion is undergoing repairs. After the completion of such repairs, the drills will take place in the regular drill room.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hillenbrand and Major William Seebach will superintend the company drills of their respective wings, and report all neglect to headquarters, within twenty-four hours after such neglect.

The annual meeting of the Board of Officers will take place at the armory on Monday, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when the several committees for the current year will be elected.

The commandants of Companies C, F, G, H and I have been recommended for honorable mention by the Brigade Inspector for the preparation of their muster and inspection rolls.

The following changes are announced: F. W. Lutz, appointed Commissary of Subsistence, *vice* W. H. Shuiz, promoted Major of First Regiment Cavalry; G. E. Wellenkamp, elected First Lieutenant Company D, *vice* A. Michael, resigned; Charles Lamb, elected Second Lieutenant Company D, *vice* G. E. Wellenkamp, promoted First Lieutenant.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

Upon the recommendation of Colonel Bendix, approved by brigade and division commanders, the following consolidations have been made by the Governor: Company A, Captain David J. Beattie, with Company B, Captain Henry T. Allen, under the command of the latter officer; Company F, Captain Samuel M. Cox, with Company G, Captain Peter P. Waring, under the command of the latter officer. The commandant trusts that this will be a warning to other delinquent officers, as he is determined to have none but those who will attend to their duty, finding by experience that a careless and negligent officer is detrimental to recruiting of companies and to the interests and discipline of the regiment. The regiment will assemble for drill at the arsenal corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, in fatigue uniform, on Thursday, the 23d instant. Line will be formed at eight o'clock, P. M.

SOIREE MUSICALE.

Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS and the members of Company D, Ninth Regiment, gave a soiree musicale at their armory in Twenty-sixth-street, which proved highly successful. The programme of music was a carefully selected one, and the artistes gained considerable applause. The following pieces were sang or performed: Solo—Piano—March Triumphal, Mr. E. Aupiox. Adria—Don Sebastian, Mr. H. A. Mariotte. Solo—Violin—Ma Celina, Miss Matilda E. Toedt. Song—Good Night—Farewell, Mr. Ed. Gilbert. Duett—Crispino e la Comare, Mrs. Barlow and Mr. Gilbert. Duett—Belisario, Messrs. Mariotte and Gilbert. Solo—Violin—Le Tremolo, Miss Matilda E. Toedt. Aria—Somnambula, Mrs. Barlow. Solo—Piano—La Jota Aragonaise, Mr. E. Auoix. Song—Buffo—Piff, Paff, Pouff, ("Grande Duchesse,") Mr. Ed. Gilbert. The company present occupied the few remaining hours by dancing, the advent of midnight only checking the festivities.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The following schedule of division drills are announced for this command: Companies A and B on Monday, Jan. 27; Companies D and G on Wednesday, Jan. 29; Companies C, E and H on Friday, Jan. 31. Line will be formed promptly at 8 o'clock, P. M. These drills will be continued on the same evenings each successive week until further orders. The instruction will embrace the school of the company and school of the battalion. Upon the recommendation of his Company Commandant, First Sergt. George Watt, Company B, is reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

Pursuant to the laws governing the militia of this State, an election will be held at the Armory of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, on the 20th day of January, 1868, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to fill the office of Major, which has become vacant by the death of Major David McLellan.

THE LINDSEY BLUES' BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball of the "Lindsey Blues" took place at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening last. Seldom have we seen so large a gathering at this favorite resort, the floor being almost too crowded for comfort. The "Blues" were not at all melancholy, and the evening was passed very pleasantly and profitably by those present. The guests were made to feel at home by President Robert M. Lake and Vice-Presidents Jas. S. Turner and George W. Seeley, whose efforts were warmly seconded by Secretary H. J. White and Treasurer Thomas Price, with their associate committeemen. The music was furnished by the celebrated Grafulla, who is also a "Blue," and the programme of twenty-four dances kept the floor occupied until near daylight.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Twenty-second Regiment gave their first promenade concert this season, last evening, the music being furnished by Dodworth's Band. The attendance was quite large and fashionable.

The Brooklyn City Armory is now being overhauled and repaired. The ground floor will be laid in concrete or stone so that it can be used as a drill-room on emergency. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments occupy this building and the alteration will prove acceptable.

The Board of Officers of the Fourteenth Regiment held their annual meeting on Monday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Recording Secretary, Lieut. John Fisher; Financial Secretary, Major H. T. Head; Treasurer, Surgeon J. L. Farley; Finance Committee, Brevet Majors Schurig and Baldwin and Lieut. Jones; Armory Committee, Brevet Major McNeill, Capt. Cardona, and Lieut. Satchell.

Capt. Wm. E. Van Wyck, Company F, Ninth Infantry Regiment, was one among the distinguished officers elected members of the veteran Seventh Regiment National Guard, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Association, held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on the evening of Monday. Capt. Wm. E. Van Wyck served with great credit as Captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers, being present at the siege of Port Hudson. He joined Company C, Seventh Regiment National Guard, in May, 1860, served with that command, and only severed his connection with that regiment in March, 1867, to take the Captaincy in the Ninth Infantry, where he is very popular. He is a well-known Herculean gymnast.

THE LATE BISHOP HOPKINS.

Sketch of His Life and Public Career.

From the Burlington, Vt., Times.

The Right Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Oxon., Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 30th day of January, 1792.

His family was of English origin, but had made it their home in Ireland for about two centuries; his grandfather's brother being STEPHEN HOPKINS, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

He accompanied his parents to Philadelphia in 1800, and, although being for a time at an academy at Bordentown, N. J., he received most of his education from his mother, who was a woman of remarkable ability and rare accomplishments, and well calculated to guide and develop the superior talents of her son.

The limited means of his father compelled him to find a place for his son in the counting-rooms of a merchant in Philadelphia, which was by no means agreeable to him. This brought him, however, to the notice of a prominent iron manufacturer in Pittsburgh, Penn., who desired him to join him as a partner in the manufacture of iron in Ligonier Valley, Western Pennsylvania, he at this time being only 19 years old. During his residence in Philadelphia he had improved his leisure hours in studying music and painting, assisting WILSON, the ornithologist, in the preparation of the plates to the first four volumes of his works.

In 1816 he was married to MELUSINA, daughter of CASPER OTTO MULLER, a retired merchant, who fled to Baltimore from Hamburgh upon the entrance of the invading army of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The peace of 1815 brought to the iron as well as many other branches of business, prostration, which caused him to retire from the business, and enter the practice of law.

At that time there were many lawyers of eminence in Pittsburgh, and it was no easy field for a young man to enter. He, however, by industry and attention to business, soon rose to eminence in his profession, and acquired an extensive practice and lucrative business. But during all this time his convictions were increasing that his duty lay in another direction, and that the talents which his Creator had given him ought to be directed to the sacred ministry. Accordingly, one day after closing an argument in an important case in court, he announced to his brethren of the Bar that he had argued his last case. His friends appealed to him to reconsider his decision—holding up to him the sure pecuniary success which would result from his business, as well as the political honors which awaited him. All their entreaties produced no effect upon his determination, which he believed to be his duty, and he left the law, then affording an income of $6,000 per annum, for the ministry, at a salary of $800. He was soon ordained and elected Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, which then had no church building. He at once set about planning a building of the Gothic order of architecture, which was the first church in this country of that style, and superintended its construction, furnishing the workmen with the working plans from his own hands. At this time this was the only Episcopal Church in that part of Pennsylvania. He was a Clerical Deputy to the Triennial General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in 1826 and 1829, and took a prominent part in the debates.

In 1827, the election of assistant to the venerable Bishop WHITE came up in the Convention of Pennsylvania, and against his protestations he was put forward as a candidate. After several ballotings, the contest settled down between himself and Dr. H. U. ONDERDONK. His own friend, as well as his parish at Pittsburgh, claimed that he should represent the wishes of his parish by voting for himself, which if done, would make him Bishop. This he totally declined to do, but cast his vote for his opponent, which elected Dr. ONDERDONK Bishop. He had already established at Pittsburgh schools, where he had many students under his care.

In 1831 the churchmen of Massachusetts proposed to establish a theological seminary, on condition that Mr. HOPKINS would become one of the professors, and with the understanding it should be placed upon a sure foundation.

Believing that he could be of more service to the Church, although strongly attached to his parish at Pittsburgh, he resigned, and was elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Seminary, and Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, Boston, Rev. Dr. DOANE (afterward Bishop of New-Jersey) being then the Rector.

At this time the whole of New-England, except Connecticut, was under the Episcopal supervision of Bishop GRISWOLD, known as the Eastern Diocese.

In 1832 Vermont was set off as an independent diocese, and entirely unbeknown to him that his name was to be used as a candidate, he was elected the first Bishop of the new diocese. With much reluctance, after the election, he came to Vermont for the first time, and was much struck with its natural beauty and scenery.

The Episcopate he did not desire, but the flattering propositions which had been made for endowing the Theological Seminary in Massachusetts had not been carried out as promised when he consented to remove from Pittsburgh, and the prospect that the Seminary would not be thoroughly established, was a source of much disappointment to him. This, together with the opportunity which was thus presented of establishing a system of church schools in Vermont, where he might be of more service to the Church at large, than he could by taking charge of a parish, induced him to accept the Episcopate.

He was consecrated at the General Convention, in St. Paul's, New-York, by the venerable Bishop WHITE, by whom he had been ordained a deacon and priest before; Right Rev. Bishop SMITH of Kentucky, Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE of Ohio, and Right Rev. Bishop DOANE of New-Jersey, being consecrated at the same time and place, the first mentioned now succeeding him as Presiding Bishop.

He at once removed to Burlington and was elected Rector of St. Paul's Church, which had been organized the year before, and entered upon the work of the diocese with his accustomed zeal and vigor.

To carry out his plan of church schools he purchased an extensive property in the south part of the village, and erected three large buildings upon it, investing all his own private means in the enterprise. His reputation soon gained for him a large school of boys, which gave remunerative employment to a large number of teachers who were candidates for holy orders. The number of candidates for admission far exceeded his expectations, and in erecting the necessary buildings to accommodate them he became involved, and in consequence of the general distrust caused by the panic of 1837, he was unable to procure the temporary assistance which was necessary to carry him through the financial storm, and was compelled to close his school and sacrifice his property. The loss of his property he considered but small in comparison to the loss to the Church by the breaking up of the schools. His friends purchased one hundred acres of land at Rock Point, which was then a forest, and erected the house in which he has since resided. His family was large, his salary small, and having lost all of his private fortune it was only by the most rigid economy, and we may say sometimes almost suffering for necessary comforts of life, was he enabled to get along.

Amid all of his adversity and trouble he never gave up his cherished idea of aiding the Church by the agency of church-schools. He believed that the diocese must furnish the facilities for the education of her clergy, and in 1856 he resigned the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church to give his time to reëstablishing the "Vermont Episcopal Institute." To this he devoted much of the time of the later years of his life, raising for it in different parts of the country by his personal exertions a fund of $40,000, and planning and superintending the erection of the edifice on Rock Point, which stands a monument of his perseverance, energy and taste, as well as of the respect in which he was held by those whose liberality furnished the means for its erection.

In order that his successor might not experience the same embarrassments he had, he caused to be donated and deeded to a corporation by the name of the "Vermont Episcopal Institute," all the one hundred acres of land at Rock Point, with all the buildings thereon, to be managed by a Board of Trustees, for the purpose of sustaining a system of church schools and for the residence of all future Bishops of Vermont, an advantage no other diocese now possesses. To complete his system he had intended to erect the coming season a building similar to the one now occupied by the boys' school for a church school for young ladies.

On the death of Bishop BROWNELL, in 1863, Bishop HOPKINS became, by seniority of consecration, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States—and of all the 152 Bishops of the Anglican communion throughout the world, there were but two his seniors by consecration. There were none, perhaps, so well versed in all the canon laws of the Church, both ancient and modern, and he recently received from the University of Oxford, England, the honorary degree of Doctor of Canon Law, being the fourth person in this country, only, who had been thus honored.

Some years since Bishop HOPKINS proposed to the English Bishops a council of all the Bishops of the Anglican communion. This was too bold a movement in their opinion to be acted upon at that time, but after a few years' consideration, the Bishop's suggestion increased in favor, and finally culminated in the Archbishop of Canterbury assembling the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth in September last, which was the first Council of Bishops held since the Reformation. In this Conference Bishop HOPKINS took a leading part, bringing forward the case of Bishop COLENSO, whose "heresy" had excited so much comment throughout the religious world, thus condemning in the most public manner, and by the highest authority in the Church, the dangerous doctrines which have been put forth by one of her Bishops, who had sworn to protect and defend her from them.

An incident occurred which has excited much comment. It was proposed to celebrate the concluding services of the Council in Westminster Abbey, London. The Abbeys are not controlled by the Bishops in England, but by Deans, and DEAN STANLEY undertook to decline to grant the use of Westminster Abbey for that purpose, unless the assembled Bishops would pledge themselves to a certain course, which was unanimously declined by the Council. DEAN STANLEY has since addressed an excuse for his rudeness to the American Bishops. Bishop HOPKINS answered him in a letter which has been extensively copied in this country, and more extensively in Europe. The London *Church Times* says of it:

"Dean STANLEY has paid the penalty of an act of surpassing folly. It was a safe thing to insult the entire English Episcopate by his refusal of Westminster Abbey for a special service during the session of the English Conference. It also proved to be a safe thing to aggravate the insult by following it with a cynical and Jesuitical statement in justification. But it was a deplorable blunder to endeavor to make the American Bishops the victims of a similar piece of impertinence. The craftily-worded apology forwarded to the Transatlantic Episcopate has elicited from the Bishop of Vermont a reply which is absolutely annihilating. It puts the Dean in the corner, like a naughty little boy, and lectures him on the fault of impertinence previous to the administration of the discipline. In a word, the Bishop of Vermont has 'whipped' the Dean with just severity, and we trust the latter will feel the smart of his punishment for a long time to come. We sincerely thank Bishop HOPKINS for rendering the English Church this service. We only regret that there is not a Prelate on the English Bench with sufficient pluck for the task, which he has performed to our entire satisfaction."

The last time the clergy of his diocese met him was upon his return from England in November last. Learning of his arrival in New-York, they assembled at Burlington, and meeting him at the boat escorted him to St. Paul's Church, where were congregated a large number of the parishioners, when a joyous thanksgiving service was held. Rev. Dr. SMITH, in behalf of the clergy, welcomed him back to his diocese in a most cordial and touching address, which was responded to by the Bishop with a brief account of his trip and the warmest expressions of thankfulness for the regard and affection thus manifested toward him.

Bishop HOPKINS was the most diligent author of all the American Bishops, his published works being, in addition to several pamphlet sermons and addresses, as follows: "Christianity Vindicated, in a Series of Seven Discourses on the External Evidences of the New Testament," 1833; "The Primitive Creed Examined and Explained," 1834; "The Primitive Church Compared with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Present Day," 1836; "Essay on Gothic Architecture," 1836; "The Church of Rome in her Primitive Purity, Compared with the Church of Rome at the Present Day," 1837; Twelve Canzonets, words and music, 1839; "The Novelties which Disturb our Peace," 1844; "History of the Confessional," 1850; "Refutation of MILNER's 'End of Controversy,' in a Series of Letters," 2 vols., 1854; "The American Citizen, his Rights and Duties," 1857; "The Bible View of Slavery," 1864; "The Law of Ritualism," 1866; "History of the Church, in Verse," for Sabbath-schools, 1866. Of the character of these works we have no space to speak to-day.

Ten or twelve days since the Bishop left home for his annual visitation in Franklin County, which occupied a week, involving considerable labor and exposure, most of the churches being away from the line of railroad. On Sunday last he visited Plattsburgh at the request of Bishop POTTER, of New-York, and administered confirmation, and on Monday started for home, having preached nine times in as many days. He got back late Monday night, and leaving a heated car at Winooski, was brought to town and thence to his home by sleigh, becoming much chilled during the ride. Symptoms of severe cold showed themselves on Tuesday, increased and joined with congestion of the lungs, which became alarming on Wednesday, and for which the best medical skill available could bring no relief. He himself expressed the conviction that he should not recover. On Thursday morning he remarked that his "work on earth was done," and though able to say little from the oppression on his lungs, repeatedly expressed his perfect resignation and peace. On Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, he passed suddenly and quietly away, sitting in his chair, supported by the arms of his son THEODORE. His son, Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, of New-York, reached here Thursday night, coming by special locomotive from Rutland.

To Bishop HOPKINS' eminent services and character some more fitting pen will, of course, do better justice than we could hope to. His remarkable industry and energy, his force of will, his marked ability, his high Christian character, his varied accomplishments, will be recalled by all who knew him, as well as his striking presence; his remarkable physical vigor—he was never seriously ill, and in forty years had never spent a day in bed—and the strong attachment toward him of the wide family circle, now bereaved by his death.

He leaves nine of a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy and two in adult years—the surviving ones being Rev. John Henry Hopkins of New-York, editor of the *Church Journal*; Mrs. Camp, wife of Rev. Dr. Camp, of Rouses Point, N. Y.; Edward A. Hopkins, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, South America; Caspar T. Hopkins, Esq., of San Francisco; Rev. Theodore A., Principal of the Vermont Episcopal Institute; Rev. Wm. C., of Hannibal, Mo.; Chas. Jerome, of New-York, the well-known musical artist and composer; Mrs. Canfield, wife of our townsman, T. H. Canfield, Esq., and Frederick Vincent, of New-Orleans.

A Desperate Lunatic—His Affray with Keepers, and Death from Exhaustion.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 16.

The Coroner was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of PATRICK DEVINNEY, an inmate of the Longview Lunatic Asylum, whose death had occurred a few hours before. It appears from the evidence of Dr. LANGDON, that DEVINNEY, a man of 64 years, had been an inmate of the asylum since November, 1866, and that his lunacy assumed a very violent and vicious character at times; so much so that it required much force on the part of his keepers to overcome him and to secure him as to prevent him from harming persons about him. His madness ultimated day before yesterday in a terrific fit of ugliness, when he evinced an intense desire to kill somebody. A couple of keepers made a rush for him, but he fought them with great strength, striking with his fists and a chunk of lead that he had secreted about his person and making many efforts to bite them. Just as they had thrown him, another lunatic, named MURPHY, took a notion to assist the keepers, rushed up to the spot and proceeded to kick the old man in the bowels. This rendered him perfectly insensible, and he soon died. The jury called to hear the evidence in this case, decided that the death resulted from exhaustion. It appeared that DEVINNEY had frequently bled at the lungs, from the same cause.

FINANCIAL.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Jan. 17, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 35 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 85 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE
COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND,
7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.
CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 111 Broadway; or
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

Holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds are hereby notified that the Agent of State will redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office in the City of New-York, on the first of May next, to the extent of the moneys on hand for that purpose.

Notice of desire to surrender Bonds for payment must be filed with the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

ALL CLASSES
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
NOT DEALT IN AT THE REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE BOARDS, RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 13TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
LEVI APGAR,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
EDGAR PINCHOT,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,
CHANCEL'R H. BROOKS,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN,
CHARLES SPEAR,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,
JOHN MORRIS WHITE,
ALEX. BONNELL,
FREDERICK MEAD,
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
HORACE K. THURBER,
R. CORNELL WHITE,
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
ALLAN HAY,
CHARLES E. BEEBE,
ROBT. McLOUGHLIN,
JAMES FLANAGAN,
JAMES WALLACE,
THOS. M. WHEELER,
WILLIAM M. GILES,
ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
CHAS. B. RICHARD,
T. C. KIMBALL.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
DANIEL C. KINGSLAND,
WM. A. THOMSON,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT,
JOHN M. DAVIES.
HERMANN STURSBERG,
PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJ. C. BOGERT,
PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
ROBERT SEAMAN,
JAMES SUYDAM.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 13th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

MASON THOMSON,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATH'L W. CHATER.
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
HENRY O. FREEMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board MASON THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL......$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868......509,684 89
NET SURPLUS......279,160 15
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst. (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for delivery at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital......$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868......84,462 39
Losses unpaid......none.
Assets......$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.
JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 166 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868. Secretary.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
(free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 2 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO.
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of TEN (10) per cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1868.
27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

1868—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st January.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,478,878 42.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRICS,
JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
CROSSBARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, WELTS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, LININGS,
&c., &c.
And for the convenience of their customers they will display the same on their
MAIN FLOOR.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer at even
LOWER PRICES
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, BOYS' SUITS AND SACKS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, INFANTS' ROBES, LADIES' MORNING DRESSES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FURNITURE, CARPETS.
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
CARPETS AND FURNITURE
FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS,
of the largest stock of the kind ever thrown on the market, of
OVER $1,000,000 WORTH,
regardless of cost or price, at
NOS. 486 AND 488 8TH-AV.,
and around the corner,
NOS. 267, 269, 271 35TH-ST.
THE LARGEST WAREROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES.
H. O'FARRELL.

BARGAINS IN FIRST QUALITY
IMPORTED CARPETS.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, recent prices $2 75 and $3.
EXTRA ROYAL WILTON'S at $3 50 per yard; recently $4 50.
OLD ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS only $1 50 per yard.
VELVETS, AXMINSTERS, FRENCH MOQUETTES, MEDALLION, do., in one piece, &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
PURCHASED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
at the recent
LONDON AUCTION SALES,
will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS STOCK.
The entire stock of Dry Goods and fixtures in store, No. 131 Market-st., Newark, N. J. Call on or address S. V. SMITH, Assignee.

CHEAP GREAT COATS.
2 cases heavy light blue top coats, large capes.
BURDETT, DENNIS & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY, Jan. 21
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $25. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY FRIDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Jan. 24.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 12 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RANDON MYERS retiring. GAML. G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RANDON MYERS.
Dated JAN. 1, 1868.
GAML. G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of BRADFORD & STANTON, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 22 William-st.
B. W. BRADFORD,
S. F. STANTON,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

FRANCIS H. GRAIN IS THIS DAY ADmitted a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400.—FOR SALE—A FINE LITTLE SAMple room, half a block from Bowery, down-town. Address O. K. X., Box No. 117 Times Office.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
THE RESTAURANT OF H. J. BANG, NO. 231 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Jan. 20th, with entirely new arrangements. The proprietor desires the public to call and see the most elegant dining-room in the city.
A Free Lunch will be served at the opening, and all are respectfully invited to attend.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

A NEW FAIRBANKS PLATFORM SCALE—For sale cheap; weighs 1,200 pounds.
W. H. SWARTWOUT, No. 11 Dey-st.

PERSONAL.

ALL OBJECTIONS TO SMOKING
removed by using the
CHARCOAL PIPE.
Office No. 716 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:
2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.
Sale will commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A fine collection of Ancient and Modern Oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European artists. They are now on exhibition free as above till sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by BROOKS.
Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
RUDDEROW, JONES & CO will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway.
Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.
Terms cash on the day of sale.
Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.
2-story and basement brick house, Horatio-st......$8,500
4-story b. s. Eng. basement house, E. 39th-st., bargain......16,500
4-story b. s. Eng. basement house, W. 38th-st......21,500
4-story b. s. high-stoop, W. 16th-st......26,000
4-story b. s. high-stoop house, (full width,) St. Mark's-place......27,000
4-story b. s. high-stoop house, (extra size,) W. 31st-st. 45,000
BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—3-story house, Cheever-place......$9,000
4-story b. s. house, Henry-st......18,000
3-story brick and b. s. basement house, Carrol-st., lot 50x100......25,000

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class and medium-priced houses variously located; also, business property and vacant lots on all the leading avenues and streets; printed list on application. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—AN extra large and elegant high-stoop brown-stone house, for sale very cheap. Others on and near 5th and Madison avs., $25,000 to $125,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—THE STORE AND lot No. 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st., 26x200 feet; building covers the entire lot; possession 1st May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 56TH-ST.—TEN beautiful lots, cheap; others, very desirable, on and near 5th, Madison, 3d, 8th and 11th avs., bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st., in perfect order; early possession. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 37TH-st. and Park-av., for sale cheap. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—MONROE-ST., between Franklin and Classon avs., two-story Philadelphia front brick house; brown-stone basement and trimmings; modern improvements. H. MACOMBER & SON., No. 321 Fulton-st.

A PLOT OF 28 LOTS IN BROOKLYN, well located, near Fulton and Reid-avs., Brooklyn, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

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130 FINE FARMS FOR SALE IN New-Jersey, comprising some of the most desirable homes in the state. Among those mentioned may be found splendid river fronts on Staten Island Sound, one hour from New-York by steamboat, and several at Perth Amboy, ranging in price from $4,000 to $30,000. Fine farms on New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Railroads; houses and lots in the principal towns and cities near New-York.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM AND COUNtry residence, 256 acres, more or less, one mile from Katonah station, on the Harlem road, Westchester County, formerly known as the farm of Walter S. Lyon, deceased, adjoining the property of John Jay, Esq.; will sell part or the whole. Terms made easy. For particulars call on CLARK & BROTHERS, corner Broadway and Ann-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A FINE FARM OF 62 ACRES FOR sale, 57 minutes from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; under good cultivation; wide, rapid-running stream; abundance of fruit; fine large house, containing twelve rooms; large barn and other outbuildings; will be sold thoroughly stocked.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

VILLA AT FORT WASHINGTON TO LET, FURNISHED.—The house is large and stylish, situated in a large lawn, and surrounded by every variety of evergreen and forest trees; about 400 feet above the Hudson, with a magnificent view of the same. There are flower and vegetable gardens, and several acres pasturage, &c. The greenhouse is one of the largest, most beautiful and expensive in the country, filled with the choicest varieties of grapes, plants, flowers, &c. The coach-house, stables, with rooms for groom, are of brick, very extensive and complete in their arrangement. This in fact, perhaps, is the most elegant establishment, in all its appointments, to be found on Manhattan Island; ten miles from City Hall, through the Park, or by H. R. R. R. to Fort Washington station. Can be had for a term of years. Possession, 12th April. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WASHINGton Heights. The house is large, admirably arranged, and is fully and well furnished throughout, and in perfect order. The grounds comprise 24 lots, and are filled with evergreen and forest trees of natural growth, besides flowers, shrubs, &c., &c. The stables, coach-house, &c., are, perhaps, the most complete and extensive of any on the island; five furnished rooms over the coach-house. All the surroundings are first-class; nine miles from City Hall via Central Park or H. R. R. R. to 152d-st. station; possession 15th April. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A pleasant front basement with large closets, suitable for a physician's office, or would make a comfortable family room, with first-class board if desired. Apply with reference at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four story, brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permits. For terms apply to
B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY stone-front store No. 69 Bowery, near Canal-st. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, No. 77 Bowery.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH—A HANDSOMELY furnished room with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with all the comforts of a home in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth, 10 minutes from the depot; house heated with a furnace; bath-room, gas, &c.; terms $20 per week; dinner at 6 o'clock. Address W. B. D., Box 1,173 New-York Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE—Large and small rooms with excellent board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 28 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET, with board, at No. 33 West 22d-st. Also a single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 30 East 13th-st. to single gentlemen; references required.

MEDICAL.

TREATMENT BY ELECTRICITY BY a lady at No. 726 Broadway; cures all nervous affections of the eye, ear, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, &c. Also a new remedy for coughs, colds, lung difficulties, &c. No drug used.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

DENTISTRY.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO......Directors
THE FIRST NIGHT
OF
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS
GREAT THIRTY
ROYAL JAPANESE ARTISTS,
MALE AND FEMALE,
IN
WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL.
FRIDAY, Jan. 24,
at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
The performances
of
This Remarkable Company
FAR EXCEL
in
EVERY RESPECT
ALL FEATS
PERFORMED BY PHYSICAL STRENGTH,
and are yet
IN STRICT OBEDIENCE
to
NATURAL LAWS,
IT IS
QUITE IMPOSSIBLE,
EVEN IN AN
ELABORATE PROGRAMME,
TO GIVE ANYTHING LIKE
AN ADEQUATE PROMISE
OF THE
STUPENDOUS REALITIES
WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED
NIGHT AFTER NIGHT.
THE THREE CHILDREN,
AGED 5, 6, AND 7 YEARS
RESPECTIVELY,
AS WELL AS THE
FEMALE ARTISTS,
ARE THE
WONDERS OF THE AGE.

Tickets $1 and $1 50. Boxes according to location. Seats secured at the Academy, Nos. 835 and 114 Broadway, six days in advance. Sale commences on Tuesday morning.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
Performance of Marie Antoinette commences at 7¾.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
Giacometti's new and celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced with grand mise en scene. All the splendid scenery and properties, expressly made for Marie Antoinette, in Paris, will be transported for that occasion to the Brooklyn Academy.
Reserved seats, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 50c.
Seats will be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and Peter's music store, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. Bateman......Lessee and Director.
RETURN OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Mr. Bateman respectfully announces that his PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY, that has just completed a most brilliant engagement in Boston, will give the
ONE HUNDREDTH REPRESENTATION
in America of Offenbach's CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
on MONDAY evening and on every evening this week, except Saturday.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
with seats secured at evening prices.
MLLE. TOSTEE,
sparkling and vivacious as ever, in her inimitable role of "La Grande Duchesse."
Gen. FRITZ, fresh from his Boston triumph, as the conquering and conquered hero.
The ferocious BOUM, the dignified PUCK and effeminate PAUL in the famous conspiracy scene.
Miles. FELCOURT and LONGCHAMPS as Wanda.
NEPOMUC, braced with New-England air, more than ever the model subaltern.
The grand chorus, the pomp and circumstance of the Court, the grand review, the beautiful and grotesque costumes, marches, and charming and delicious music.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
and also for the
LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON,
as the company are engaged in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia till their return to produce "LA BELLE HELENE."
Seats secured for any performance during the week at the usual prices.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8.
Matinee at 12. Doors open at 11½.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS
AND
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—SIXTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.
L. F. HARRISON......Director
The following eminent artists will appear:
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Entire New Programme.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—Last Reading but one in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Mr. Charles Dickens will read on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY (at Mr. Squeers' school,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats, $2 each. A few desirable seats remain and will be sold at the box office of Plymouth Church, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock this evening.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
Under the leadership of
BANDMASTER D. L. DOWNING,
Assisted by the best vocal talent,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1868.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats $1 50. To be had of H. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

LECTURES.

"DANTE—HIS RELATION TO THE GREAT Questions of Our Age."—Eighth lecture in the course of "Evenings Up-town." By
Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents—At Randolph's, Nos. 770, 683 and 443 Broadway, and 663 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORTER, waiter, or in any similar capacity, by a young man; good references. Address F. L., No. 63 Murray-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND COMPEtent Protestant woman to superintend a family of growing children and assist in housekeeping. Address, with reference, stating where interview may be had, Box No. 1,353 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board
ISAAC O. HUNT, of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS of both branches of the Common Council are hereby notified to assemble in the respective chamber of each Board, on Sunday the 19th inst., at 12 M., preparatory to proceeding to the late residence of Councilman James Long, No. 17 Jay-st., in a body, in order to participate in the funeral obsequies of the deceased. By order of

Aldermen	Councilmen
O'BRIEN,	DALY,
NORTON,	LAMB,
HARDY,	GIBNEY,
MOORE,	CREGIER,
WHITE.	WEBER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Watts Phillips, Esq.'s powerful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS!
WHITE, or POLAR BEAR,
PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS,
YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, &c., &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, JR.,
INFANT FEMALE ESAU,
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, ZOBEIDE LUTI AND ZALUMMA AGRA.
FAT LADY, GIANTESS, DWARF,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT BABY,
SEA LEOPARDS, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE
MASQUERADE
MASQUERADE

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OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
NEXT THURSDAY, JANUARY
NEXT THURSDAY, JANUARY
NEXT THURSDAY, JANUARY

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Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701; Chickering's, No. 652; McCoy's, No. 112 and 114 Broadway; Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 20.
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
First appearance of
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, the very embodiment of
YOUTH, BEAUTY AND DARING,
who will make her debut before a New-York audience in her dashing and intensely thrilling
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
On this occasion will be offered
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
bringing into requisition
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the establishment, and introducing
ALL THE PRINCIPAL RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS AND VOLTIGEURS
attached to the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe, who will be brought forward in
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. Reserved seats, 75c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

THE PARIS PICTURES.
Now on view in the Winter Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MEETINGS.

NATIONAL HOME FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' WIDOWS AND MOTHERS.—The Executive Committee of this Association will hold a meeting at their rooms, No. 691 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M. All interested in the object of the Association are invited to attend.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

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AN ADVANCED CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. ANOTHER ELEMENTARY CLASS will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at the same place and hour. Both classes will be taught by Mr. J. E. MUNSON. For terms and other particulars, see circular at the Library.

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GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, Jan. 20—SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce that, in compliance with the generally expressed wish of the public, Verdi's great opera of
LA TRAVIATA
will be repeated on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 P. M., for the last time (positively) this season, with the following eminent artists:

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her great role of......Violetta
Sig. Massimiliani......as......Alfredo
Sig. Randolfi (his first appearance in opera in New-York)......as......Germont
Sig. Coletti......as......Barone
Musical Director and Conductor......Sig. NICOLAO.

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Seats can be secured at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 112 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Jan. 25, LAST OPERA MATINEE.
TUESDAY, Jan. 28—Brooklyn.

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For the 109th and 110th times, the great drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT!
with the wondrous Railroad Sensation and Scenes of Life and Love in the great city, in which appears, with their great company,
THE BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1868, will be produced an original dramatization, in four acts, of that very famous humorous work,

THE PICKWICK PAPERS
by
Charles Dickens

with new scenery, new music, new properties and new mechanical effects, and the following very carefully chosen cast:

Mr. J. K. MORTIMER	as	Mr. Alfred Jingle
Mr. O. T. PARSLOE, Jr.	as	Sam Weller
Mr. WM. CARLTON (the celebrated comedian, his first appearance at this theatre.)	as	Nathaniel Winkle
Mr. C. PETERS (his first appearance in many months.)	as	Tracy Tupman
Mr. H. RYNER	as	Mr. Pickwick
Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE	as	Mr. Bob Sawyer
Mr. T. L. DONNELLY	as	Mr. Ben Allen
Mr. E. VARREY (his first appearance at this theatre.)	as	Tony Veller
Mr. GEO. LINGARD	as	The Sleepy Judge
Mr. E. H. COLLINGS	as	The Great Mr. Nupkins
Miss JENNIE WORRELL	as	Mary, the beloved of Sam Weller
Miss CELIA LOGAN	as	Arabella Allen
Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT	as	Mrs. Bardell
Mrs. BLAND	as	Mrs. Cluppins
Mrs. H. RYNER (her first appearance here.)	as	Aunt Rachel
Miss WALLACE (her first appearance.)	as	The Lady in Curl Papers

The incidents of the drama will include
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
THE GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL VS. PICKWICK,
and
THE JOLLY CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT DINGLE DELL, WITH A NEW SKATING DANCE, &c.

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Proprietor and Manager......Mr. Lester Wallack.
MONDAY, Jan. 20,
Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of the
WONDER! A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET,
will be produced, with beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, splendid appointments, and the following capital distribution.

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Don Pedro	Mr. Geo. Holland
Lissardo	Mr. A. W. Young
Gibby	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Frederick	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Britton	Mr. J. B. Polk
Don Lopez	Mr. G. F. Browne
Alquazil	Mr. E. Milton
Vasquez	Mr. W. H. Pope
Servant	Mr. T. Ward
Violante	Miss Rose Eytinge
Flora	Miss Mary Gannon
Isabella	Miss Kate Ranoe
Inez	Miss Annie Ward

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT 1.
Scene 1—Exterior of Park.
Scene 2—Apartment in Don Lopez's House.
ACT 2.
Boudoir and Conservatory in Don Pedro's Mansion.
ACT 3.
Scene 1—Frederick's Apartments.
Scene 2—Exterior Gardens of Don Pedro's Mansion.
ACT 4.
Donna Violante's Boudoir.
ACT 5.
Scene 1—Frederick's Apartments.
Scene 2—Donna Violante's Boudoir.
Scene 3—Gardens of Don Pedro's Mansion.
TUESDAY, Jan. 21, THURSDAY, Jan. 23 and FRIDAY, Jan. 24—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH AND WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 and SATURDAY, Jan. 25—THE WONDER.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscription, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

The Young Men's Christian Association—Presidential and Financial—Railroad Matters—Business in the Northwest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

The subject of interest during the past week has been the burning of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which I gave an account in my last. No event of the kind has ever awakened such a general feeling of regret and sympathy, not only in the city, but throughout the entire Northwest.

The loss of the Association is about $70,000, in addition to the stoppage of the rents for those parts of the building devoted to business purposes. Under the hall was UNDERWOOD & Co.'s large storehouse, which contained not far from $100,000 worth of pork, lard, hams, fish, &c. The whole lower part of the city has been and is still redolent of the smell of frying hams and pork, as the smoke from the still burning ruins is wafted through the streets. Although streams of water from the hydrants and engines have been constantly playing upon the ruins, the fire is still burning quite furiously, and appears to be beyond reach.

The churches have spontaneously taken up the subject, and have contributed largely the means necessary to carry forward the benevolent work of the Association. A monster meeting was held in the Opera House on Sunday evening, and about $3,000 realized from the collection which was taken up. In order to secure the reconstruction of the building, new stock to the amount of $65,000 has been issued, it being thought that the rentals would warrant a watering to this extent. This is being subscribed for rapidly as an investment, and it is expected that it will be all absorbed by the close of this week.

The Association is doing a great work. It has seven hundred volunteer visitors and tract distributors in its employ, whose duty it is also to appropriate the public charity of the city, which last year amounted to about $40,000.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans are making preliminary arrangements for the holding of the National Convention here. It is now understood that a huge "wigwam" is to be constructed in Lake Park, near where the Democratic Convention was held that nominated MCCLELLAN. A great crowd is expected, though the nomination of Gen. GRANT is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The contest over the Vice-Presidency, I imagine, will excite more interest than anything else. The West will doubtless concede the choice to New-England or the Middle States, although Mr. COLFAX has hosts of friends, who will press him at all events. The general current of feeling in the Northwest is for Gen. GRANT. There does not appear to be the least idea that any one else stands the least chance. Gen. BUTLER was immensely popular here, but his tilt with BINGHAM and his course on financial questions have alienated many of his former friends. I see it is supposed that the West is in favor of an indefinite expansion of the currency, and of *quasi* repudiation, by substituting greenbacks for gold in the payment of the principal and interest of our bonds. Never was there a greater mistake. The West is sound on the financial question. It demands neither expansion nor violent contraction, but is opposed to all sudden changes. And as to the Pendleton, or Butler and Stevens project of disregarding the plighted faith of the Government in relation to the bonds, it utterly repudiates it.

The Democratic State Committee of Illinois has issued a call for a State Convention to nominate State officers and to choose delegates to the National Convention. An attempt is to be made to resuscitate the party, in order to make a respectable show next Fall. But with Gen. GRANT in the field, they will be defeated full 50,000. PENDLETON appears to be the favorite in this section.

The reinstatement of Mr. STANTON in the War Office gives general satisfaction to the opponents of the Administration. It is regarded as a triumph over the Executive of considerable importance.

Although it is nearly three-quarters of a year to our State Election, the claims of aspirants for the principal offices begin to be canvassed. Chicago has at least one candidate for Governor, in the person of Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, and one for the second office—Charles J. HALL, Esq. How many more, I am not advised.

RAILROADS.

The recent action of the President of the Rock Island Railroad, in cornering the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street, by the issuing of additional stock, though regarded as rather sharp practice, is approved as a good financial measure for the road. It is better than issuing bonds at a discount.

Gen. BRAYMAN, of Springfield, who, before the war and since, has been engaged in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, has recently sold 340,245 acres of land donated by Congress to aid in the construction of the road in Missouri, and redeemed indebtedness to the amount of $1,701,228 30.

The progress of reconstruction in Arkansas is also highly favorable to the prospects of the road in that State.

The railroads in Northern Iowa have recently taken a fresh start, and there is a prospect of an early completion of the lines, so that St. Paul will be put in communication with the rest of the world on the west side of the Mississippi.

TRADE.

It is estimated that the trade in farm products of the two cities of Chicago and Milwaukee during the past season amounts to full $100,000,000. These are heavy figures, and show what the business of the Northwest is destined to be when its resources and capabilities are developed. Not a third of the arable land is yet under tillage—if, indeed, there is a fourth. Only think of a business of over $600,000,000 done over the railroads across the State of Illinois, as shown by the official reports. It is almost startling; yet it is comparatively in its infancy.

The trade of the city is quiet—in fact, dull. The money is stringent, and a good deal of paper goes over. The speculators in grain are attempting to take advantage of the advance in gold, and have succeeded to some extent in achieving a rise in prices, but they are held in check somewhat by the scarcity of currency.

The gross receipts of our city railways in 1867 were $755,709 63. This would indicate the carrying of about 15,000,000 passengers.

The receipt of hogs last week amounted to 56,000, and packing is still quite brisk.

The weather has been very cold during the past week, enabling the ice men to gather their crop for the first time during the season. We have no sleighing, however.

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital—Congress—Dueling—The Legion of Honor and Mexican Gratitude—Brigandage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1867.

Christmas in this country has come and gone, though the natives still insist that the holidays will not be over until after the 1st of January, and refuse to assume the ordinary duties of every-day work. We have lived many years in Catholic countries, and in all parts where this religion predominates it is the custom to celebrate on Christmas Eve the birth of Christ in the churches. It happens, however, that the anti-church feelings of the liberal party here are carried to such an extent that they even put a stop to this ceremony, and consequently all the churches were hermetically closed, much to the disappointment of many thousands, who wandered about the streets, seeking an opportunity to perform their accustomed devotions. It has had a bad effect with the masses; for, say what you will, these people are completely subject to the influence of priests and church forms.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Congress is really doing little or nothing. With the exception of discussing a bill for a general amnesty, not one section of which, however, having the good of the people and the advancement of the general prosperity for its object, has yet been introduced. I venture to say that in no part of the United States could the same number of boys, 18 years of age, be brought together who would not exhibit a more perfect and practical knowledge of the machinery of government and wants of the people, than has thus far been exhibited by the National Congress of Mexico.

DUELLING.

For some days there has been a little excitement in the public mind in consequence of a duel fought between Cols. HENRY MEJIA and ADOLPHO GARZA, both of them residents of the United States, and the latter a native of San Antonio, Texas. The quarrel grew out of the Bagdad affair of last year, and Col. GARZA was mortally wounded. He died three days ago. The city papers have an announcement that his death was caused by an accidental discharge of his pistol while on horseback, the object of which is to stop judicial proceedings against the seconds and the principal.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

On the 25th a dinner was given by a number of distinguished Americans to the members of the corps known as the Legion of Honor of the Mexican Army. This Legion is composed of forty-five or fifty Americans who were officers in the Union army during the late rebellion, and who came to Mexico and offered their services on a call made by President JUAREZ, at a time when his cause was desperate. They joined him at Chihuahua, and marched from there as his body guard to this city, having taken prominent part in all the battles and sieges in the North. Since the occupation of the capital they have been retained upon half pay, or rather the promise of it, for in reality they are kept in a state of semi-starvation, and are constantly awaiting a settlement of their accounts. As it not unfrequently happens that several days elapse without their receiving a cent, they have often to go without food. As a climax to this neglect the Colonel Commanding yesterday received an order from the Minister of War directing that the corps should be immediately disbanded, and that its members leave the country, on the ground that the Government could no longer tolerate them, in consequence of the number of depredations recently committed in the capital and vicinity. These men have behaved themselves with most exemplary propriety, and this gratuitous insult to the American character has called forth great indignation. But such is Mexican gratitude! One can scarcely help asking, what next? Would that I had time to do this subject justice, but the mail will leave in an hour, and I must postpone it till my next.

BRIGANDAGE.

Robberies of the most disgraceful and barefaced character are of daily occurrence, not only in this city, but on all the public roads and in all parts of the country. The country is becoming less settled every day, and very soon no one will be able to take even a morning's ride without an escort paid from his own pocket—for all such safeguards furnished by the Government are quite as likely to be the robbers as not; certainly they will abandon you at the first alarm. I have been a resident here for some years, and I like the country, but I must confess that from my acquaintance with the people I am forced to believe that they are utterly incapable of self-government, or of any kind of free institutions. We all opposed the Empire, but Mexico never had, and never will have, as liberal a one if left to themselves.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

As we wrote you, the English Legation and Consul have left us. What is to be the upshot of this, time alone can determine. There is much speculation here about it, and with all their self-sufficiency the Mexicans are uneasy. Anywhere else we would think it meant something, but here, everything goes by contraries, and John Bull may have no ultimate object.

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

Business exhibits no signs of a resuscitation, and it is utterly impossible to convey an idea of the stagnation.

The papers tell us of large numbers of emigrants coming here from the United States. Let me, as an honest journalist, advise our people to stay at home. This is no place for them—in one year they will be glad to get back, and a living cannot under present circumstances be made here. The people don't want them, and after fleecing them will do all they can to get rid of them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The Small Farm System a Failure—Free Labor Cheaper than Slave Labor—Chinese Labor Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since a writer in your paper under the signature of H., was pleased to make the subject of his criticism some few suggestions of mine previously published in reference to the future of the cotton culture in the South. His idea is that to produce cheap cotton in the South the large plantations should be cut up into small farms, raising from one to thirty bales each, the cotton to be ginned and pressed for toll, the same as is now done with grain at grist mills.

This system, let me say, has been tried and has proved a failure. And, although H. claims to have lived twenty-five years in the South, and is inclined to think I know very little about practical farming, yet his remarks satisfy me that I knew more from practical experience on the subject before he was born that he does even now.

I remember that more than fifty years ago small farmers were wont to raise a few acres of cotton. They would pick it slowly, sell it to some speculator who would haul it a distance of miles to a gin, where it was obliged to await its turn to be ginned, the delay frequently causing the cotton, retaining, as it did, the seeds, and stored in large quantities, to become damaged. The result was to cause a general abandonment of the idea of small cotton farming, and to confine the culture of the plant to large owners and capitalists almost exclusively, by whom alone have fortunes been made. The arguments of H. would apply with quite as much force in favor of a proposition to break up all the large cotton mills in the Eastern States and distribute the manufacture among the operatives at their own homes, as to this idea of breaking up the large plantations into small cotton farms. The plantations may be broken up, but when that is done there is an end to successful culture of cotton at the South. England can produce the great staple at a much less cost than we can under any such system, and thus she would be able, not only to monopolize the markets of the world, but to crush out our manufacturing interests.

On large plantations the picking is continuous, and cotton is gathered in sufficient quantity in a single week to dry, gin and ship to market the next week, and with the returns of the weekly shipments of cotton the pickers could be paid weekly during the season. On such plantations no disbursements for the picking would be needed, it would be required only for the raising of the plants. In this way the saving in the large scale system, as compared with the small one, would amount to more than $50,000,000 a year.

Free labor is cheaper than slave labor, I fully believe. Under the slave system the planter owning his one hundred slaves, could only count on an average of seventy or seventy-five laborers during the year, the balance being generally on the sick list. But he had to feed, clothe and pay the doctor's bill for the one hundred the year round, and also the interest on the cost of the one hundred slaves, say $100,000. But H. himself admits that the freed women and children will not pick cotton now. Are they any more likely to do so hereafter, when they have become partially educated, and with the new ideas of civil political and even social equality, which some of the extremists are so industriously instilling unto them? White men, still less white women and children, will never consent to take the place of the negro in the cotton field, no matter what may be the wages offered, and where then is the labor to be obtained? Why not from China, the land of cheap labor? I deny that it is, as H. alleges, impracticable, and point to California to maintain my position. There more than 100,000 Chinese are domesticated this very day, and their presence there is regarded as an acquisition and a benefit because of their industrious habits and economical mode of life. They are docile and do not meddle in politics. This last fact I suspect is the basis of the strongest opposition that exists against them. Were Congress to obtain the right of way to Guaymas, the Chinese would soon reach our great cotton field. Once there, they would make more money by picking cotton at one cent a pound gross than they do now by gleaning the abandoned mines in California.

Congress has removed the tax on cotton, it is true, but that is not sufficient. Appropriations should be made for the immediate repair of the broken levees. To fail to do so would be virtually to abandon the richest lands in the world, and that would be equivalent to a repudiation of the national debt. Yours truly,

DELPHY CARLIN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1868.

The Cotton Speculators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

These are a class of men as infatuated in their way as any other gamblers.

It has been said that no man ever followed the business of a "cotton operator" on his own account for ten years without coming to ruin. There have been seeming exceptions for a time, but at last, and when least in fear, they were overwhelmed and went under. The last two years killed off the whole tribes in Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., who had escaped previous perils, and very nearly all of them in this country.

"He will go in again so long as he can raise a bonus," has been said for many years in the South, and it is true of the whole race to-day.

Fresh from the disasters of last year, and many with wounds still open, they gather up the fragments wherewith to get the moving power for starting "a little cotton" and a little more, and draw in their friends whose money and credit will supplement their own, and they repeat last year's course—the same in kind, differing only in degree—price, 17 cents, instead of 34, and the average margin of loss 1 instead of 2½ cents per pound.

For two years they have moved the American crop, or so much as was not wanted at home, and laid it down in Liverpool, at the door of Manchester, for the spinners of England to take of it when they pleased and at their own prices. Two or three sharp turns upward, worked by the speculators in Liverpool before they were killed off should be excepted from the otherwise general course of the "slaughter of the innocents," as it was expressed with grim facetiousness "on the flags" at Liverpool.

Once more they are repeating the process. "There cannot be any danger at these prices;" "Cotton must advance rapidly in the Spring;" "There will be no crop next year," and "The supply will not be equal to the consumption," are among the favorite phrases with which they help themselves and each other; and what is the result so far?

An average loss of ½d. per pound, or more, on all the cotton yet sold, and prospectively a similar loss on the cotton in transitu and unsold, unless the English spinners, though sure of ample supplies for their wants and barely getting a new guinea for an old one in working it, shall, with a generosity not ever yet exhibited, pay 7½d. or 8d. for what they can take at 6½d. or 7d.—if, indeed, it be not forced upon them under heavy arrivals by-and-by at the lower price; for, if the New-York broker's circulars are correct, it was upon Cable orders from these same incorrigible speculators in New-York that all those cargoes from New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, &c., were bought for their account (up to 7d. for Middling) in order, apparently, to be more completely in the hands of the English consumers when the cargoes arrive.

The speculators have it all their own way. Our manufacturers generally find it hard not to lose money and to prevent goods piling up, so they don't compete, but prefer to take the chances of stock when the bulk of the crop comes in.

An Error Corrected.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns evince such a disposition to publish the truth, coming from whatever quarter it may, that I take the liberty of requesting a correction in the report of the Washington Special of yesterday, headed, "Interesting Supreme Court Case—JOHN K. ELGEE, administrative plaintiff in error. *vs.* OLIVER LOVELL." The report says: "ELGEE, it appears, was the President of the Louisiana Secession Convention," &c. The fact of the case is, GOV. ALEXANDER MOUTON was President of the Convention, and ELGEE was elected from the Parish of Rapides on the Opposition ticket by a very overwhelming majority. He was at the time in the State of Kansas, where he had very recently purchased extensive property. Judge J. K. ELGEE, being of Whig antecedents and of recognized ability, in the early part of the session of the Convention, made an effort for conservatism, but was soon overwhelmed by the radical Secession element, and subsided. In regard to the cotton, it had been sold to ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, an old English cotton merchant of New-Orleans, and B. F. CAMP, of the New-York *Tribune*, learning that it was convenient to the Mississippi River, obtained an appointment to collect abandoned property, and possessed himself of 572 bales, causing the destruction of 1,458 bales. As the matter is before the Supreme Court for decision, it is not my province to say more on the subject.

A MEMBER OF THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION OF 1861.

Fair Play on the Bounty Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there is any more time to be spent on the Bounty question, it is hoped Congress will do justice to those soldiers whom, up to the present, it has inhumanly wronged. I mean the soldiers of the old army, who served years and years on the frontiers, and when the big war broke out were called home, and fought its battles until wounded on the battle-field by the enemy's bullets, and were sent to hospital by proper authority. Now, because we poor fellows had to lie suffering in hospital from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and were not able to rejoin our regiment in July, 1864, we have not got a single dollar of all the immense war bounty, while our comrades, who were with the regiment at the above date, got the privilege of reënlisting with $402 bounty. Certainly, our comrades deserved it and more, for we know you gave millions to sharpers that did nothing but jumping and skedaddling all over. In the meantime we feel aggrieved for so pointed a wrong. We do expect Congress to pay us attention, and pay us a bounty before it is too late.

REGULAR.

A Note of Explanation.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to say a word through your paper, by way of explanation, to the audience which met in Cooper Hall last evening to hear my lecture "From Joppa to Jerusalem." I allowed myself ample time, as I supposed, for the *journey* from Williamsburgh to New-York; but to my great disappointment, on arriving at the ferry, I learned that there was only one boat running, and that she would leave in *twenty minutes*.

When I reached the hall an audience whose patience had ceased to be a virtue had received their money and gone. This ferry nuisance is a great one, but "the future is full of promise." We are confidently expecting that two boats will be running in a week or two between Williamsburgh and Division-avenue, *when the ice will permit*; and better still, it is said that a committee from the Legislature will be down here sometime during the Winter and——dine with the managers of the Brooklyn Ferries.

J. HYATT SMITH.

Mayor Hoffman in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 17.

Last evening, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New York, had a public reception at the hall of the Democratic Club, Ninth and Arch streets. An immense crowd gathered to greet him, and upon his appearance he was received with cheers. After an introduction by the President of the Club, Mr. HOFFMAN delivered a brief address, expressing his gratification at the cordial reception always awarded him when in Philadelphia. He referred to the memories of the past history of the country revived by a visit to this city, and the contrast naturally suggested between the work of those who formed the Constitution and the legislation now at the Capital of the nation, designed to impair that sacred instrument. He spoke particularly of the recent action of the House of Representatives changing the Supreme Court of the United States, by requiring a majority of two-thirds of the Court to declare an act unconstitutional. This was the most dangerous legislation yet indulged in, and within forty-eight hours he had heard a Republican lawyer express his surprise that the Bar of America, without distinction of party, had not protested against this legislation as fraught with evil to the country. Other legislation was referred to and commented upon, and the speaker urged that what was needed to restore confidence and harmony, and infuse new life to trade, was the restoration of the ten Southern States to their places in the Union, and to a share of the burdens, now falling wholly upon the people of the North. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded during his address.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ice on the Rivers and on the Land.

The ice continues to increase in the North and East Rivers, and to interfere considerably with their navigation by ferry-boat. At times yesterday the entire river between New-York and Brooklyn was covered with floating cakes and blocks of ice, while the floes in the North River were larger, and were carefully avoided by the boats when crossing. At one time during the day, however, avoidance of these floes was impossible, as they became so wedded together that they presented an unbroken mass for miles. Through this the ferry-boats broke their way with much difficulty. The sea-gulls have made themselves quite at home in either river, merely keeping at a safe distance from the laboring ferry-boats as they pass.

Compensation for the perils of the river passage is found in the uninterrupted enjoyment of those who have the leisure and the liking for the pleasure that the ice elsewhere affords. There is skating everywhere of course, and for once there is no grumbling about either quantity or quality of the one thing needful. On Friday there was a grand Masonic affair on OATMAN'S Fifth-avenue Pond for the benefit of a charity, which was, as it deserved to be, eminently successful. Major OATMAN, who is the veteran among caterers of sports on ice in New-York, is, we learn, about to receive a handsome testimonial from his friends, including all the leading skaters, ladies and gentlemen, of the triplet sister cities. Central Park lakes are crowded, and that in Prospect Park is crowded during all the permitted hours. So of the ponds on either side the East River, the Capitoline especially. On the Nassau Lake successful experiments have been made with ice-boats, and the probability is that these will soon show themselves wherever there is space enough to sail them, if the frost only remains with us long enough. Altogether it is a merry time with the gulls on the rivers and the wise ones on the lakes.

The Union Republican Executive Committee.

There was a meeting of this Committee last evening, at the rooms corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Mr. PIERCE C. VAN WYCK presided temporarily.

Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS read a letter from Mr. F. J. FITHIAN, President of the Union Republican (Radical) General Committee, in which the writer says:

> I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., transmitting to me copies of certain resolutions passed by the organization of which Hon. THOS. MURPHY is Chairman, providing, among other things, for a Committee of Conference between that organization and the General Committee, of which I have the honor to be President, and apprising me that pursuant to such resolutions a Committee of Conference has been appointed by your organization, of which Committee you were Chairman.
>
> In reply, I beg to say that the "Union Republican General Committee" for the year 1868 has not yet fully completed its organization. That as soon as such organization is complete, I shall take an early occasion to bring your communication before that general committee, in order that such action may be had thereon as to the committee shall seem proper.
>
> I heartily concur with you in the sentiment that "the Republican party should be a unit," and that "no matter of mere personal pride in reference to organization should deter true Republicans from yielding a united and hearty support to the principles and the candidates of their party."

The communication was received, and placed upon record by the secretary.

On motion, Mr. A. J. DITTENHOEFFER was elected president, and Mr. PIERCE C. VAN WYCK vice-president of the committee for the present year. It was further resolved that the secretaries of the general committee be chosen as secretaries of the executive committee. An adjournment was then ordered, subject to the call of the chairman.

Whisky-Dealers' Meeting.

Yesterday an adjourned meeting of parties interested in the manufacture and sale of whisky was held at the Produce Exchange, Broadway. Mr. ISAAC H. REID acted as Chairman, and Mr. A. E. MASTERS as Secretary.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. EDWIN WILSON, were considered:

Whereas, The members of the New-York Produce Exchange look upon the frauds committed upon the Internal Revenue in regard to the collection of tax on whisky as a great injustice not only upon them, but upon all honest tax-payers; and

Whereas, Many members of this Exchange have been compelled to abandon the business of receiving and advancing on whisky, by reason of these frauds, it is

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the recommendation of Commissioner WELLS, proposing the reduction of the tax, and that it should be collected at the place of manufacture, believing that the Government would derive a much larger amount of revenue than from the present high rates; also,

Resolved, That upon the packages having passed from the distillery, and from the possession of the Government into the open market, the same shall be free from all seizure, and be bought and sold on the floor or elsewhere, as any other article of produce;

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

The preamble and resolution as offered were adopted, with the exception of the word "honest" in the first preamble, which was voted to be left out.

Mr. HOFFMAN then read a letter from Mr. CURTIS, a heavy Illinois distiller, approving of the course of the New-York distillers in their efforts to obtain a reduction of the tax, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Protracted Search for Stolen Goods.

On the night of the 31st of October last, the store of DODGE & SLOAN, No. 29 North-street, Pittsfield, Mass., was entered by burglars, who forced open the rear door, rifled the premises at their leisure, and carried away furs valued at $3,000. The circumstance was reported to the Police authorities, but no trace of either the goods or the burglars could be found. After the lapse of considerable time a store was broken into in Hillsdale, Mass., and in this instance were captured in the act of committing the crime. They proved, by the confession of one of their number, to be the same party that had operated on the premises of DODGE & SLOAN, and information was obtained from them that induced the belief that the stolen furs had been brought to this City. The case was then reported to Police Headquarters, in Mulberry-street, and Detectives FARLEY and TIEMANN undertook the recovery of the missing goods. After a search, that was without result for a long time, they finally found a fur collar which was identified as one of the stolen articles, in the possession of CLARA GREENTHAL, a daughter of HARRIS GREENTHAL, residing at No. 208 East Nineteenth-street. The woman stated that the collar had been given her by MANASSEH GOLDMAN, who keeps a store in Grand-street, whereupon GOLDMAN and CLARA GREENTHAL were both arrested and arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court upon a charge of having stolen goods in their possession. Both prisoners denied all guilty knowledge in the matter, but were held for examination. The clue thus obtained by Detectives FARLEY and TIEMAN, has not yet led to the recovery of the furs except the collar.

Tournament of the New-York Chess Club.

The daily attendance of participants in the tournay still in session at the rooms of the New-York Chess Club continues to be numerous, not less than one-half, as we are informed, of the entire number of games requisite to be played in order to complete the business of the tournament, having already transpired. So far as play has progressed, the most prominent candidates for the several prizes appear to be Messrs. F. PERRIN, JAS. THOMPSON and G. H. MACKENZIE, the gentleman last named having scored fifteen games against the loss of four only.

The following dashing little *partie* is one of the games occurring in the tournay wherein Capt. MACKENZIE gives the odds of Queen's Knight to a clever amateur:

EVANS' GAMBIT.

(Remove White Queen's Knight from the Board.)

WHITE—CAPT. MACKENZIE.	BLACK—MR. PARKER.
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—K Kt to B 3.	2—Q Kt to B 3.
3—K B to Q B 4.	3—K B to Q B 4.
4—P to Q Kt 4.	4—P takes P.
5—P to Q B 3.	5—B to Q B 4.
6—P to Q 4.	6—P takes P.
7—Castles.	7—P to Q 3.
8—P takes Q P.	8—B to Kt 3.
9—B to Kt 2.	9—B to K Kt 5.
10—B to Q Kt 5.	10—B to Q 2.
11—P to Q 5.	11—Kt to K 4.
12—B takes B check.	12—Q takes B.
13—B takes Kt.	13—P takes B.
14—Kt takes P.	14—Q to Q 3.
15—Q to R 4 check.	15—P to B 3.
16—P takes P.	16—K to K 2.
17—P takes Kt P.	17—R to K Kt.
18—Kt to B 6 check.	18—K to B.
19—Kt takes R.	19—Q takes Kt.
20—Q R to Q.	20—Q takes P.
21—R to Q 7.	10—Q to Q B.
22—K R to Q.	22—Kt to K 2.
23—Q takes B P and wins.	

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday—Mr. WALTER ROCHE in the chair.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution to pay to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District $3,000 per annum, in addition to their present salary, in accordance with an act of the Legislature. It was adopted.

A resolution to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas to $10,000 per annum, and the Justices of the Marine Court to $8,000 per annum, was also adopted, notwithstanding a suggestion by Mr. HERRMAN that it had better be referred to a committee.

A resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Superior Court to appoint a general clerk at a salary of $1,500 per annum was offered and adopted.

The resolution offered some time ago, to pay JOSEPH H. TOONE, Deputy County Clerk, $200 for services rendered the Board of County Canvassers, was read.

Mr. HERRMAN asked whether this was not a little extravagant?

Messrs. TWEED and SMITH thought not, and the resolution was then adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the Comptroller's communication making the estimates for County expenses for the present year, presented their report in favor of adopting these estimates.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Dreadful Accident at Yonkers.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a large two story brick building, owned and occupied by Mr. UNDERHILL as a storehouse for lager beer and ice, and standing on what is known as Chicken Island, in the village of Yonkers, suddenly fell down, killing two men and seriously injuring two or three more. Sergt. FLANDREW and both platoons of the Yonkers division of the Metropolitan Police, were promptly on the ground and rendered good service in extricating the wounded and one of the dead bodies, which latter was recognized as that of PATRICK MAHER, aged 24. DORGAN SLATTERLY was dangerously injured, and MARTIN LEAHY, EDWARD BAYLES, and JERRY DAILEY were slightly injured. It appears that the accident occurred while these men were engaged in storing 150 tons of ice, and the last load was being thrown in when the side of the building gave way before the pressure, carrying the roof with it. Doctors POOLEY, PIKE, ARNOLD and STCHDE rendered the sufferers all the assistance in their power. Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, will hold an inquest.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ASSAULT WITH A SAUCER.

ELIZABETH STORRS, an inmate of a disreputable house No. 128 Greenwich-street, and PETER HALLOCK, the proprietor, quarrelled on Friday night, when ELIZABETH seized a saucer and struck HALLOCK in the face, causing severe wounds. She was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, when she presented a shocking spectacle, one eye being discolored and the face scratched. The magistrate remanded her temporarily, and she was discharged on the Court closing.

PICKPOCKETS.

MARGARET SWEENEY and BRIDGET FLYNN were detected at Washington Market by Officer HALLOWAY, of the Third Precinct, in the act of attempting to pick another woman's pocket. Both women had their hands in the intended victim's dress when taken into custody. They were held for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE RING ROBBERY.

GEORGE A. JONES, the particulars of whose attempt to rob LEOPOLD SILVERTHAN, of No. 326 Bowery, of a case of rings valued at $1,300, were published in the TIMES of yesterday, was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions. The prisoner persisted in his refusal to give his residence, and in the answer to the complaint, replied, "I have nothing to say." The complainant, SILVERTHAN, made oath to the stolen rings being worth $840.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

WM. KRUMSTICK, No. 18 Downing-street, made a complaint alleging that he had been defrauded of $195 by ADOLPH FISHER and JOSEPH ROSEN. It appeared that the parties had bought out a cigar store at No. 161 Bleecker-street, KRUMSTICK furnishing the money, and that about a week after the consummation of the purchase, had denied that the complainant had any interest in the business. The defendants gave bail to appear for examination.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Mrs. SOPHIA STAUKE, No. 69 Forsyth-street, made a complaint, stating that on Wednesday last she was induced to enter a gift enterprise store in Chatham-street, between Pearl and Duane streets, in the hope of obtaining some cheap jewelry; and that, having been enticed behind the counter, one of the attaches named JOSEPH HOWARD locked the door, and that another, GEORGE SMITH, attempted to violate her person. Her resistance and cries for assistance induced the one to release her and the other to unlock the door, when she escaped from the store and afterward caused their arrest. Both prisoners denied their guilt, and were held for examination.

THE LOWEST DEPTH.

FREDERICK HILL, a German residing at No. 239 East Eleventh-street, was arraigned upon the complaint of his wife, REGINA HILL, who charges him with attempting to outrage the person of their daughter MARY, a child of six years of age. The crime is alleged to have been attempted early yesterday morning, upon the return of the husband to his home at an unseasonable hour, and only failed of accomplishment by the cries of the child awakening the mother. HILL was committed in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

HENRY REICHART, No. 192 East Broadway, was a complainant against JAMES H. WALTERS and F. W. SILLIMAN, whom he alleges defrauded him of $350. On the 16th of December REICHART visited an intelligence office at Room 11, No. 206 Broadway, in consequence of having seen an advertisement that a partner was wanted. He there met WALTERS who represented he owned one half of the business, that it was paying a profit of $15 per day, and then told the usual story as to why he was willing to part with anything so lucrative. He did part with it, however, REICHART paying him the $350, and installing himself in the place to await the incoming of the expected dividend. At the end of the first week he found the entire receipts had amounted to $10, and he became suspicious. At the end of the third week SILLIMAN appeared, and announced himself as the sole owner of the establishment, and that WALTERS owned no interest to sell. Then REICHART became convinced, and caused the arrest of both WALTERS and SILLIMAN, who were committed for an examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"THE ARTISTS' MISSION."—Col. JAMES FAIRMAN delivered the first of a course of lectures on art, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. The lecture was entitled "The Artists' Mission," and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience, who followed the speaker through a tangible course of reasoning on the great influence exercised upon the artistic sensibilities of the masses by all true artists, whether of music, sculpture or the brush. Col. FAIRMAN was frequently eloquent and always earnest in his remarks, and received considerable applause from his hearers. This lecture is one of three on the Theory and Practice of the Fine Arts, and the two following are on the "Artists' Preparation" and the "Artists' Work," all being free to the public.

THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The one hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was celebrated by the New-York Typographical Society at No. 3 Chambers-street, Friday evening. Mr. EDWARD M. SKIDMORE occupied the chair. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, of the *Evening Post*, C. C. SAVAGE, ARCHIBALD MILLER, MCDEVITT, HENRY CRATE, JOHN VAN HORN, and others. The Diamond Glee Club entertained the audience at intervals with lively songs, and every one present seemed to fully appreciate the meeting.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This organization, composed of delegates representing the various Assembly District organizations, met at the Steuben House Friday evening, for the purpose of reorganizing for the ensuing year. The various districts were fully represented. Dr. MUHR occupied the chair, and, after the reception of the credentials, was reëlected President. The other officers chosen were the following: First Vice-President, Wm. Gellmann: Second Vice-President, Charles Steinhauer; Recording Secretary, Gustave Beyerle; Corresponding Secretary, Leo Weil; Treasurer, F. Loeffler.

THE WEIGAND INQUEST.—The inquest touching the death of JOHN WEIGAND was resumed yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the Police Station, Fifty-ninth street. Evidence of a similar nature to that published yesterday was given, but the testimony had not concluded when the hour to adjourn arrived. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow morning, and doubtless concluded during the day. There is considerable feeling shown in this case by the relations of the deceased, by whom it is alleged that efforts have been made to influence testimony to exculpate the prisoners by wealthy friends of one of their number.

CLASSES IN PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON resumed his course of instruction to his more advanced pupils of the Mercantile Library classes in phonography last evening. To-morrow evening will commence the second elementary course of the season at the same place, No. 14 Clinton Hall, and this will be resumed every Monday and Friday night until the series of twenty lessons is completed, the advanced class meeting on Saturdays, completing its course in ten lessons. Mr. MUNSON'S universally recognized ability as a professor of phonography is a sufficient assurance of the progress of his pupils.

POLICE ITEMS.—Officer WM. H. MORGAN, of the Fourth Ward Police died on Friday at his residence No. 19 Henry-street, from consumption, after a long illness. He had been a member of the Department for over ten years....A large Newfoundland dog was seen in second-avenue, on Thursday evening carrying a bundle in his mouth, which he deposited in the shop of No. 451 and scampered off. Mrs. VAN WINKLE, one of the occupants, opened the bundle and found that it contained a female infant a week old, which was given to the officer on post.

COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB.—At the regular annual meeting of the Columbia Boat Club, Tuesday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. G. HASHAGEN; Vice-President, J. A. Meredith; Secretary, Geo. M. Young; Treasurer, W. A. Martin. The third annual ball of this Club will take place this evening at Irving Hall.

HUDSON ROWING ASSOCIATION.—At the regular annual meeting of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, held Wednesday, 15th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, David Banks, Jr., of Atlanta Club; First Vice-President, J. G. P. Holden, of Palisade Club; Second Vice President, A. G. Graves, Jr., of Mutual Club, of Albany; Recording Secretary, H. G. Hashagen, of Columbia Club; Corresponding Secretary, R. C. Elliott, of Vesper Club; Treasurer, Theodore Tuttle, of Atlantic Club.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—A grand Union celebration of the 136th anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, by temperance organizations of this City and vicinity, will take place on the 22d of next month, at Cooper Institute. Every Saturday until the day of celebration, meetings of delegates and committees to make the necessary arrangements will be held in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute at 2 and 7 P. M.

AN ADDRESS TO THE NEWSBOYS.—Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, of California, a young and talented lady, gave readings to the newsboys at their lodging-house in Fulton-street, Thursday evening. She was listened to with marked attention, and it must have been gratifying to the lady to observe the pleasure her endeavors gave the boys. At the conclusion of the entertainment she was most heartily cheered.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THIS CITY.—The assessed value of the taxable real estate in this City for the present year is $631,497,860—an increase of about $76,000,000 over the valuation of the previous year. This increase, however, will probably be greatly reduced before the assessments are finally adjusted and the tax-books sent to the Board of Supervisors.

LICENSE BUREAU.—Marshal TAPPAN reports 145 licenses issued during the week, as follows: Pawnbrokers, 7; venders, 26; public carts, 21; drivers, 66; porters, 4; boarding-houses, 7; coaches, 7; expresses, 4; dirt carts, 1. The total amount received was $295 50, and $8 for fines.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS at No. 680 Washington-street, over the body of CLARISSA M. AUSTIN, aged three months, who was found dead in bed from suffocation. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

BRIEF ITEMS.—CONRAD HEFNER, of Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, fell yesterday from the derrick on a new building in Fifty-ninth-street, and was severely injured....Three fires occurred yesterday afternoon and last night—at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at No. 31 Nassau-street, and at No. 328 Seventh-avenue—all being extinguished by the Police, with slight damage....GEORGE REINKER fell from the platform of Third-avenue car No. 7, yesterday, while in a fit, and sustained such injuries that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

A PEDDLING SNEAK THIEF.—Yesterday noon Mrs. AMELIA HUSS, residing at No. 248 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, had her attention attracted by a noise in the upper part of the house, and upon going up to ascertain the cause, she found a young German peddler descending the stairs, and upon seizing hold of the fellow's basket to see if anything had been stolen, he struck down her hand and attempted to escape. Mrs. HUSS sprang to the door, and with the assistance of Mrs. HORNICK, who occupies part of the same house, kept the stranger prisoner until a citizen came to their relief and conducted the peddler to the Police-station; but no property had been stolen from the premises. As the night-latch was down, it is presumed that the prisoner, who gave his name as COSTAR KOLAN, gained admittance to the house by means of a night-key, and afterward managed to throw it away. Just previous to this transaction, the house of LOUY STOLTS, in First-street, was entered and robbed of three blankets, and the plunder is supposed to have been carried off in a sack by two confederates of the prisoner who were seen in his company. An examination was held before Recorder POPE. KOLAN stated that he resides at No. 73 Mott-street, New-York, next door to the notorious "General" GRENTHAL, and admitted that he is acquainted with that gentleman. Recorder POPE fined the prisoner $5 for peddling without a license, and committed him to jail for trial on a charge of entering with intent to steal.

THE ALLEGED INCEST CASE.—The charge of incest against DAVID A. HOPKINS, of Jersey City, which was preferred against him by his daughter MARGARET, aged 14 years, has virtually fallen through. The case was set down for examination before Recorder MARTINDALE at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the defendant and his counsel appeared. On the other side the Assistant District-Attorney and Mrs. HOPKINS were present, but complainant, as on the previous occasion, was invisible. All the parties disclaimed any knowledge of her whereabouts or by whose agency she had been spirited away. On the suggestion of ISAAC W. SCUDDER, one of the counsel for Mr. HOPKINS, the defendant entered into his own recognizance in the sum of $100 to answer at the next term of the Court any charge that may be preferred against him; and thus ends the case.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18—P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅝.

Consols for the account, 92⅝@92¾.

United States Five-twenty Bonds..............72 @—

Illinois Central Railway Shares..............85¾@—

Erie Railway Shares..............48 @48½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

Cotton excited and advanced ⅛d. The sales to-day foot up 20,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands on the spot..............7⅞d.

Middling Uplands to arrive..............7⅝d.

Middling Orleans..............8d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer, closing at 44s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 4s. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS firm; Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess; Corned, 76s. for New Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 50s. 6d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar dull at 24s. 6d. Resin, 5s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 4s. 6d. for No. 1 American.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ⅌ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

Petroleum, 44f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 18.

SUGAR—Sales of Nos. 10 to 12 at 7@7½, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 8¼@9½ reals. MOLASSES, 5¼@6½ reals ⅌ gallon for clayed. FREIGHTS are a shade higher, and small vessels in demand. BACON, $13 25 ⅌ cwt. BUTTER, 20c. @30c. ⅌ ℔. SHOOKS—Sales at 8½@9 ⅌ real for Sugar boxes, and 19@26 for hogsheads. FLOUR, $15@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. bid for Spanish, and $14 50@$16 25 asked, and $16 @$1[illegible] ⅌ bbl. for American. ONIONS, $7 50 ⅌ bbl. POTATOES, $6 50 ⅌ bbl. RESIN, $6 ⅌ bbl. TALLOW, $11@$12 ⅌ cwt.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Jan. 25	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, RIO, ETC.,

Rising Star	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 21.
Eagle	New-York	Havana	Jan. 23.
Merrimack	New-York	Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 23.
Santiago de Cuba	New-York	Panama	Jan. 25.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 18.—*In steamship Hibernia for Liverpool.*—John Sutcliff, Poughkeepsie; J. H. Durstan, Syracuse; Robert Young, Gilbert Goudie, N. Y.; John Hollingworth, N. Y.; Zebedee R. Everett, Fredrickton, N. B.; Miss M. Noverino, Chicago; John Roost, Holland, Michigan; William Hare, London, England; William H. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, and three children, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Aitken, Mrs. M. Murdoch, George Murdoch, N. Y.; James Carswell, Mrs. Carswell Alice Carswell, Robert Wardell, Robert Gray, Richard B. Geer, Contel Francois, Charles Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Bethnia Sterling, Frank Russel, James Russel, Andrew Stuart, Joseph Brechoff, James Nesmith, Mrs. Nesmith.

JAN. 18—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. O'Halloran, Thomas Tweed, Robert J. M. Foot, wife, 3 children and nurse, Charles Ridout, S. Wilkins Cragg, U. S. Navy, John Myers and wife, and Miss Mary S. Myers, W. D. Hocking, Mr. Freeman, Wm. Lane, Toronto; Mr. Skinner, J. H. Watkins, Hamilton, C. W.; J. W. Jones, Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Hopkins, Miss Mason, Dr. David Judkins, John H. Gares, C. F. Wilson, John Taylor, Boston; L. Viplac, San Francisco; A. De Grassi, Toronto; Capt. Newhall, Boston; C. C. Smith, Dr. J. T. Webb and wife, Mrs. Cole and daughter.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Miss H. N. Wheaton, G. Siebring, J. S. Winfield, R. Murray, Dr. J. H. Lillie, C. Ayscough, S. Cresnel, Mrs. A. Fawcett, G. P. Stillman, T. Cergue, Dr. P. Pritcher, P. Farrell, Miss B. Hall, Capt. George McKenzie, L. Levy, Edward Troy, W. T. Smith, S. French, W. Allen, M. Estabrook, W. B. Estabrook.

In steamer Marmion, for Savannah.—Robt. Chafer, lady and children; G. W. Armstrong, G. S. Nichols, M. Downey, Mrs. P. Pidge, Miss Abbey N. Grime, C. T. Allen, A. S. Rogers, J. Haviland, L. Johnson, L. Cline, M. Newman.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—A. G. Bickford, B. Griffin, Mrs. Kelly, G. Webster, Dr. J. W. Clift, J. Bussell, J. Austin, N. Bodier, J. Lakue, R. H. Hagan, Wm. Goldthwait.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—W. Nicholson, J. O'Reily, J. A. Waddel, L. W. Witch, J. McCullough, P. Lee, wife and 2 children, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets...... 5 02 | Moon rises... 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 44 | Gov. Island. 4 33 | Hell Gate.... 5 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, C. W. Perveil; Prometheus, Harris, Baltimore, Wheeler & Linnard; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Minnetonka, Starkey, Key West and Mobile, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Perit, Delanoy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Gen. Sedgwick, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Alexandria, Brown & Davis; Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Patapsco, Neff, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamers Stonington, Jones, Stonington; Narragansett, Hull, Stonington; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.

Ships Nevada, Nichols, Boston, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Albert, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, H. W. O. Edye; Villafranca, Urquhart, London, Morgan & Tinker; City of Sydney, (Br.,) Brown, London, Morgan & Tinker.

Bark Fraden, (Norw.,) Ingebrethsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Ida L. Ray, Ray, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Franklin, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Gibraltar, A. P. Agresta; Mary Curley, (Br.,) Martins, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Merida, (Br.,) Downer, Bristol, Eng., H. O. W. Edye; Frank Churchill, (Br.,) Collins, Fort de France, Mart., Morrison & Phillips.

Schooners Tampico, Lombard, Tampico, Brugiere & Thebaud; Champion, Henry, Halifax, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; Inez, (Dutch,) Cross, Curacoa; Enchantress, Colt, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. P. Adams, Tubbert, St. John's, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Lester Newton, Gray, Tampico, Bryan & Pease; Wm. Flint, Post, Georgetown, S. C., Snow & Burgess; Charlotte Fish, Strong, Darien, Ga., Snow & Burgess; Madison Holmes, Ireland, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Mary B. Holmes, Crowley, Darien, Ga., Snow & Richardson; C. C. Bearse, Lovell, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Magellan, Mudgett, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; E. A. Barth, Smith, St. Jago, Cuba, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Naiad Queen, Chase, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Fawvette, (Br.,) Liebaud, St. Pierre, N. F., H. A. Vatable & Son; Hattie, Cook, Jed Fyre & Co.; C. A. Johnson, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Mary Collins, Collins, Nuevitas, Moss & Ward; N. E. Clark, Clark, Charleston, Goldthwaite & Overton; E. T. Smith, Harway, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Wrecking steamer Saxon, Harris, St. Thomas Jan. 4, via Norfolk 14th, to New-York Submarine Co. Left at St. Thomas, ship Seminole, hence for San Francisco; put in Jan. 1, with loss of fore and mainmast; bark Waverlet, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, with loss of fore and mainmast and mizzentopmast, and others not recollected. The S. put into Norfolk short of coal.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 15, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 16, 10 miles north of Hatteras, signalized a bark painted white; could not make out what she was.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Empire, Price, with cargo from steamer Glaucus, ashore on Flood Rock, Hell Gate.

Steamer Electra, Ney, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Brig Fashion, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Rayne, Jacmel 30 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlile, Matanzas Jan. 6, with sugar to James Henry. Made Cape Hatteras the 11th, and since that time has had continuous northerly gales; stove bulwarks.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Thomas & Holmes. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Schr. Florence J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Union Flag, Maheny, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber, bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Parker, Baltimore, for Brookhaven.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Newton, York River, Va.

Schr. Annie Price, Baker, York River, Va.

Schr. Waterfall, Cameron, Virginia.

Sloop Betsey & Ann, Hovey, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Hibernia, for Glasgow; Gen. Meade and Gulf City, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Marmion, for Savannah; Minnetonka, for Key West and Mobile; Manhattan, for Charleston; Perit, for Galveston; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington; Prometheus and Somerset, for Baltimore; Hatteras, for Norfolk, &c.; Patapsco, for Charleston; Franconia, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; schrs. T. A. Ward, from Cape Haytien; B. N. Hawkins, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York; bark Yberica, from St. John's, P. R.; schr. D. B. Warner, Providence.

Sld. steamship Charleston and Saragossa, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18—Arr. steamship Liberty, from Baltimore via Havana.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 18—In port, bark Ionic, from Africa for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18—Cld. steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; ship Shandon and bark Salus, for Liverpool; brig Beauty, St. John, N. B.

Arr. schr. J. Walsh, from New-York; schr. Moses Bramhall, from Charleston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18—Sld. steamer Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Artisan was got off the rocks at Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, this afternoon by wrecking master Brown, with aid of steam-pumps of steamers Louis and John Fuller.

The Purser of the steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived at this port from Liverpool on the 15th inst., furnishes us with the following additional to his report: Jan. 7, lat. 45 42 W., lon. 49 04 W., at 12:30 P. M., sighted a vessel, dismasted, bearing S. by W.; bore down and found her to be the French bark Mequillonais, of Granville; boarded her and found no person on board.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 18—Sld. steamship Morro Castle, for New-York.

The wind is north and the weather stormy.

At Jacmel, Dec. 28, Br. brig Oriental, Nickerson, for Europe, ldg.; schr. John Alwood, for New-York in 2 ds., and a schooner from Boston, just arrived.

At Cardenas, Jan. 4, brig R. S. Hasell, Stokes, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

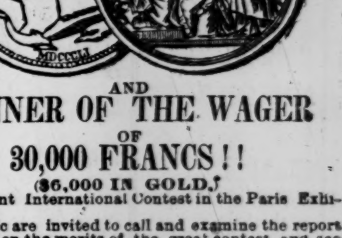
Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, from New-York on the 8th inst., arrived here yesterday, en route to Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 18—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York on the 1st inst., has arrived in the River Thames.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..............LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR..............NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..............PARIS.


VICTORIA D. G. BRIT. REG. F. D.
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WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
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NEVER FAILS TO CURE NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.
This great Internal Remedy is curing thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. It is no mere "Anodyne," relieving for the moment, but is a perfect SPECIFIC and CURE for those painful diseases. The vast number of liniments, embrocations and external medicines, which act as stimulants of the surface only, are temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue. The NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system. A single trial will convince the most skeptical.
Price One Dollar per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 181, Jan. 18, 1868.
70, 24, 57, 32, 45, 41, 17, 73, 43, 77, 48, 7, 26, 35.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 182, Jan. 18, 1868.
48, 4, 34, 62, 66, 25, 54, 49, 38, 70, 15, 43, 41.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 81, Jan. 18, 1868.
63, 58, 68, 47, 22, 65, 16, 70, 32, 60, 39, 26.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 82, Jan. 18, 1868.
59, 3, 49, 75, 17, 77, 69, 74, 1, 16, 26, 9, 50, 24.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.